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A
DISCOURSE
OF THE
Visible and Invisible
CHURCH
OF
CHRIST.

In which it is shewn,
That the Powers claim'd by the Officers of
the *Visible Church*, are not inconsistent with
the Supremacy of Christ as Head; or with the
Rights and Liberties of Christians, as Members
of the *Invisible Church*.

By JOHN ROGERS, B. D.
Rector of Wrington in Somersetshire.

*For lack of diligent observing the Difference between the
Church of God Mystical, and Visible, the Oversights
are neither few nor light that have been committed.*
Hooker Eccl. Pol. L. 3.

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DISCOURSE

OF THE

CHURCH

CHRIST.

The Church of Christ is a society of men, who are united together by the bonds of love, and who are bound together by the same laws and regulations. It is a society of men, who are united together by the bonds of love, and who are bound together by the same laws and regulations.

JOHN ROBERTS, D.D.

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THE PREFACE.

HERE is no Fallacy more dangerous or by which common Understandings are more apt to be imposed on, than that which the *Logicians* call, *A Dicto secundum Quid ad Dictum simpliciter*; (i. e.) When from a Proposition of acknowledged Truth in a restrain'd Sense, a general and unlimited Conclusion is inferr'd. For in every such Argumentation, it cannot be denied, that there is Truth in the Premises, and yet when we attend to the Conclusion, we find, That contradicted by another Proposition of undoubted Truth: Neither is it possible for us to disengage our selves from this Perplexity, but by assigning to each Proposition such Restrictions as reconcile them to one another. Now, in Questions where much Abstraction is to be used, the far greater Part of Mankind have neither Application nor Ability to distinguish, with so much Accuracy, as this requires. They generally content themselves with assenting to such Propositions as they find them supported with direct Proofs, without entering into the precise Distinctions and Limitations by which they are bounded. Whence it happens, that whenever they are called upon to reconcile one such Proposition to another, (which is necessary whenever any thing inconsistent with one is inferr'd from the other.) they are lost and bewilder'd in the Difficulty; their Assent is divided between two apparent Truths, which not being able to reconcile, they can come to no Determination, but by giving up that, which, in their Apprehension, seems to have the less Evidence, and adhering to that which

seems to have the greater. And since he who offers this Fallacy, has it in his Power to represent all the Arguments that favour the one, and all the Absurdities that attend the Denial of it, and at the same time to conceal all that might be alledg'd in Proof of the other, 'tis easy for him to perswade them to renounce or approve which he pleases.

I need not go farther for an Example to illustrate these Remarks, than to a Controversy at this time in almost every one's Hands.

That Christ, as Head of the *Invisible Church*, is the sole Ruler, sole Teacher, and sole Law-giver of his Disciples; and that all Christians, consider'd in that *Internal* Relation to Him, are equal and undistinguished by any Commission or Authority from one another, are acknowledged Truths of Christian Religion.

But it is also as True, and as Evident, that Christ has ordain'd his Church to be a *visible Society*, and appointed certain Officers, with Authority, to Teach, Govern, Correct, and Preserve an *External* Polity and Discipline in it: And consequently, that all Christians, as Members of the *Visible Church*, are not equal, but rank'd into Superiors and Inferiors, and placed in a regular Subordination to one another.

Both these Articles, when asserted under their several Limitations, are clearly reconcileable to each other; but from either, affirm'd Universally, and without its proper Restriction, there follow Conclusions manifestly destructive of the other. For if it be universally true, that Christ is the sole Judge in his Church, it cannot also be true, that some Christians have Power of Rule and Jurisdiction in his Church; and so *vice versa*. And unless the Person, to whom these Propositions are thus indefinitely offer'd, is able to assign to each such Restrictions as leave them consistent, they must appear to him as contradictory Positions, which cannot both be true; and his Assent will naturally be de-

termined

The PREFACE.

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terminated to that which has the fortune to appear best Supported: And yet 'tis certain, neither can be rejected without great Prejudice to Christianity.

I cannot therefore but in general observe, how nearly it concerns every one who would appear to teach these Doctrines with an honest Intention, carefully to express those Restrictions which may defend them from Misapprehensions of so much Danger to Religion.

Whether the unguarded Manner in which the former of these Doctrines has been lately asserted by some Authors, was intended by them to mislead Men into Conclusions destructive of the *visible* Order and OEconomy of Christ's Church, God only, who knows their Hearts, is able certainly to determine. But when it is affirmed, That Christ is the sole Law-giver, sole Judge of his Subjects; *In all Points relating to the Favour or Displeasure of God*; Terms which comprehend all things relating to Religion, and consequently that no Christian has Authority to be Law-giver or Judge over others in such Points; When in Assertion of these and other Propositions of the same Import, all those Proofs, by which the Powers necessary to the *visible* Officers of the Church have been usually supported, are exposed as inconclusive, and all those Scriptures on which they are founded, are declared not only to imply no *Internal Absolute Authority over the Conscience*, but to imply no *Authority at all*; When the *Jurisdiction* of the Church, and the Power of *Excommunication*, always exercised in virtue of it, is explained away into a *Right which all Christians have to avoid open and Scandalous Sinners*; And at the same time no express Exception is made in Favour of any one Power claimed by the *visible* Officers of the Church, and the very Supposition. that there may be any such, so cautiously and ambiguously suggested, that it appears rather as a Covert for an Author to retreat to, than a Direction to his Reader; And lastly, when to all these presumptive Circumstances

stances are added such Insinuations of the Tyranny of the *Clergy*, and their Usurpations upon the Authority of Christ, and the Liberties of their Brethren, as tend to extinguish all Reverence and Respect towards them: A very candid and charitable Man may be permitted, to entertain some Suspensions, That such Authors might Intend those Inferences which their Doctrines so manifestly suggest.

But however we may be inclined to excuse the Intention of the Authors, 'tis certainly a very tender Observation upon their Doctrines; *That they seem to deny all Authority to the Church, and under pretence of exalting the Kingdom of Christ, to leave it without any visible human Authority, to Judge, Censure, or Punish Offenders.* We may surely be allowed to apprehend, that These Doctrines, thus unwarily and suspiciously deliver'd, may be understood in a Sense which may lead Men to such Conclusions as these.

But the Reasonableness of such Apprehensions can no longer be questioned, when it appears that these Doctrines are in Fact so understood; and that all those Inferences, which it was fear'd they might suggest, are actually deduced, and professedly defended from them. When this is apparently the Case, 'tis to no purpose to tell us, That the Doctrines are true in a very important Sense; That the Authors intended them in that Sense; and that no one has a Right to Censure them in any other: Because, 'tis evident, They are not so clearly limited to their true Sense, but that They are actually understood and argued from in another: And therefore, whatever we may presume of the Intentions of the Author, we are as much concern'd to oppose him, as if these Conclusions were his declared Doctrine, since the Danger is the same, and the Arrow thus directed will do the same Mischief and Execution in its Effects, whether discharged by the Hand of a Friend or an Enemy. It may perhaps be thought that the Conclusions which these Doctrines suggest, even thus mistaken and misapplied, are not
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So dangerous to Religion as they are represented by those who oppose them. But I think it cannot be denied, that they immediately affect the Peace and Discipline of the Church; and we cannot but apprehend the Advantages they may give to the Enemies of our Religion, when we recollect, that both *Papists* and *Sectaries* have, in their turns, labour'd the Subversion of it by these very Principles: And especially, when we observe how studiously they have been contended for by Men, who, we are well assured, believe nothing either of the *Visible* or *Invisible* Church of Christ, who could have no other Ends to serve by them but the Destruction of Christianity it self.

Upon the whole, the Danger with which these Doctrines threaten Religion, whenever they are misapplied, is Great and Obvious; the Probability of their being misapplied cannot be disputed, since they actually are so misapplied; and therefore, under so just an Apprehension of so great a Danger, the Governours of the Church, to whose Care the Peace, Order, and Edification of It is committed, cannot be thought to make an improper Use of their Authority, If they call upon the Teachers of these Doctrines to give clear and distinct Explications of their Positions: That if they have not intended to favour these evil Consequences, they may professedly disown them, and prevent their Authority from being farther abused to the Support of them: Or if they have intended them, that they no longer may have the Advantage of attacking us in Disguise, but be reduced to open and direct Assertions; and proper Remedies may be applyed to, to preserve Men from being seduced by their Arguments, or influence by their Authority. And every private Christian must appear commendably employ'd, who endeavours to assist Them in a Service of so much Charity to his Brethren, and of such Importance to the very Being of the Church of Christ.

The Zeal, with which our Venerable Synod have
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opposed themselves to the present Apprehension of this Danger, has been seconded by many learned Ornaments of this Church ; and I shall esteem myself happy, if any Thing I shall offer in the following Papers, may contribute to the Success and Influence of their Labours.

I shall not concern my self with any particular Authors to whose Works the present Danger is imputed : But since, as I observed, all the Appearances of Reason by which they are either imposed on themselves, or may mislead other Men, are in general reducible to that Fallacy, which from Principles of uncontested Truth in a certain Sense, leads Men to infer universal and unlimited Conclusions, which are evidently false ; If we can shew that, when the Principles they argue from are restrained to that Sense in which only they are true, these Conclusions cannot be infer'd from them, we may hope to apply a general and effectual Preservative against the Illusion of this Fallacy. That the Method observ'd in the following Discourse may appear conducive to this End, I beg leave to represent to the Reader the Process of this Fallacy in the Argument before us, somewhat more distinctly.

The Principles which I imagine have been either taught or understood in too large a Sense, are such as these :

Christ is the sole Ruler, sole Judge, &c. in his Church.

All Members of Christ's Church are perfectly equal, without any Preheminence or Authority in one over another.

These Propositions we acknowledge to be true when restrained to the *Invisible* Church, or to the Church of Christ consider'd under the Idea or Notion of *Invisible* ; and from them we truly conclude That whoever claims any Authority of Rule or Jurisdiction over Christians, as Members of Christ's *Invisible* Church, usurps upon the Authority of Christ, and the Liberties of his Disciples. But if from these

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Propositions, which are true only when restrain'd to the *Invisible* Church, it is infer'd, That whoever exercises any Authority of Rule or Jurisdiction over Christians, as Members of the *Visible* Church, usurps upon the Authority of Christ, &c. the Argument is fallacious and inconclusive: And if the Limitations were clearly and distinctly express'd in each Proposition, the Inconsequence would be so manifest, that no one, who is capable of reasoning at all, could be imposed on by it.

But when that these Propositions are either taught by an Author without any Limitation, or the Limitation is so obscurely expressed, that 'tis not observed by the Reader; He is led into the Fallacy above-mention'd: The Propositions which he perceives to be true in some Sense, he is prevail'd on to receive as universally true, and from them to infer that the Propositions opposite to these are universally false. This is what we presume to have happen'd in the present Controversy. It either has been, or has appear'd to be, universally affirm'd, that *Christ is the sole Ruler, &c. in his Church; That all Christians are perfectly equal, &c.* and in this unlimited Sense, these Positions have appear'd to be recommended by the Authority, and supported by the Proofs of the Writer; and so far as any one has been convinced by them, so far he has been induced universally to reject this other great Truth, *That Christ has appointed certain Officers in his Church, with Authority of Rule and Jurisdiction over his Disciples.*

The Distress then into which the Mind is brought by this Fallacy, is the apparent Necessity of abandoning either the one Truth or the other; either of denying, that Christ has any Authority in his Church, or of Denying the whole external Polity of it. Now this Distress can no way so effectually be relieved, as by assigning to each Proposition the just Limits within which it is true; and then shewing that, within these Limits, they are perfectly consist'd with

each other. By this it will be evident that it may with equal Truth be affirmed, with respect to the *Invisible Church*, That no Christian hath Authority over another, and with respect to the *Visible*, That Christ has appointed some to Rule over others; and that one of these Propositions, when restrained to its proper Subject, does not in the least clash or interfere with the other.

This is what is intended in the following Discourse; in which I shall distinctly consider the Church of Christ under two Idea's of *Visible* and *Invisible*; and endeavour to shew what is, and ought to be affirm'd of it under either. And when the Assertions concerning each are reduced within their proper Restrictions, I hope they will appear perfectly consistent and agreeable to each other.

I assure my self, If this Design were executed with a Sufficiency equal to the Importance of it, it would effectually put an end to this Controversy. Men would be delivered from those Perplexities, in which a Confusion of these Idea's have been found to intangle them: The Powers claimed to the *Visible* Officers of Christ's Church would be cleared from those Reproaches with which they have been charged, as inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ: The Errors, into which many weak Men have been driven by the Terror of this Absurdity, would be corrected; and the Triumphs of those Enemies of our Religion, who have promised themselves so much Advantage from the Success of this Fallacy, be intirely defeated.

A sincere Desire to promote these good Ends, has inclined me to offer these Papers to the Publick. I have the Satisfaction to hope, that nothing is affirm'd in them, but what is agreeable to the Truth of Christianity, as taught by the Church of *England*: But if I shall appear mistaken in any Notion, that Authority, which I assert to the Governours of the Church, I am prepared to submit to, my self, with the Humility which becomes an Obedient Subject.

T H E

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I N T R O.



INTRODUCTION.

 T H E Church of Christ in the largest
 Extent of that Idea, comprehends the
 whole (a) *Family of God in Heaven*
 and Earth; as well the (b) *Spirits of*
just Men made perfect in Heaven; as
 the Congregation of those who are (b)
 called by his Name on Earth: But I shall
 at present consider it in a Sense restrain'd to that
 Part of this Society which is here Militant on
 Earth.

This has been distinguished into Christ's *Invisible*
 and his *Visible* Church. The former is called in
 Scripture, (b) *The Church of the First-born, which are*
written in Heaven; (c) *The Church without Spot or*
Wrinkle, &c. To the latter belong those Descripti-
 ons, (d) *And he hath set some in the Church, first Apo-*
stles, secondarily Prophets. And in another Place, Some
 (e) *Evangelists, some Pastors and Teachers, for the Per-*
fecting of the Saints, for the Work of the Ministry, for
the Edifying of the Body of Christ.

Not that these Terms represent to us two Soci-
 eties, for then, contrary to an Article of our Creed,
 Christ would have two distinct Churches. They re-
 present one Catholick Church, one Society, of which
 Christ is Head: But the Mind considering this
 Society in different Respects, distinguishes it under
 these two Ideas of *Visible* and *Invisible*. With regard
 to that *inward* Communion, which this Society hath
 with Christ the Head, which cannot be discern'd

(a) Eph. iii. 15. (bbb) Heb. xii. 23. (c) Eph. v. 27.
 (d) 1 Cor. xii. 28. (e) Eph. iv. 10, 11.

by Men, it is called his *Invisible Church*. And with regard to its *External Profession* of Christian Faith, its *Participation* in such Ordinances, and *Observance* of such Discipline as He hath appointed for the outward Order and Government of this Society, it is called his *Visible Church*. And agreeably, the Members of this Society, consider'd as united to Christ by Faith and Love, and to one another by internal Charity, are called Members of his *Invisible Church*: And when consider'd as incorporated in that External Polity which He hath ordain'd, The same Persons are called Members of his *Visible Church*.

Not that every one who is a Member of the *Visible Church*, is also a Member of the *Invisible*; neither is every one who is separated from the Communion of the *Visible Church*, cut off from his *Internal Union* with Christ: But it is evident, that the same Persons may be, and actually are, both *internally United* to Christ, and *externally incorporated* in the *Visible Society* of his Church: And therefore that the same Persons, as consider'd in different Respects, are Members of the *Invisible* and *Visible Church* of Christ.

This Distinction hath in some Disputes been used in another Sense, to signify the different States of the Church of Christ. When the Church is permitted to exercise its publick Offices, and act as a Visible Society, 'tis said to be *Visible*. When by Persecution or Dispersion the Church is made incapable of Assembling it self together, or Administring any external Polity, it is called *Invisible*. But this is a Sense wholly foreign to the Design of these Papers. In the former Sense these Terms are taken in the present Inquiry, in which it is proposed,

I Distinctly to consider what we affirm of the Church, (*i. e.*) of Christ as Head, or his Disciples as Members of it, under one of these Denominations, and what under the other.

And

And if, upon the Result of this Inquiry, it shall appear,

II. That these two Ideas, and the Characters form'd by them, are perfectly consistent, and agreeable to each other,

It must be acknowledg'd,

III. That no one can, without manifest Absurdity and great Prejudice to Christian Religion, affirm any Thing of Christ as Head, or of Christians as Members of the Church, consider'd under one Idea, which is contrary to their Characters, as consider'd under the other.



PART I.

Of the Invisible CHURCH of CHRIST.



CHAP. I.

Of CHRIST as Head of the Invisible Church.

***** H A T we affirm of the Church of
 ***** Christ, as distinguished under this De-
 ** W ** nomination of *Invisible*, may be con-
 ***** sider'd,

First, With Relation to Christ the Head,
Secondly, With Relation to the Members of this
 Society.

4 Of the Invisible Church of Christ.

1. Under this Idea we consider Christ alone as his Priest and Intercessor, as Teacher, Law-giver, or Judge the of his Church; which Offices he executes partly in his own Person, and partly by the Ministry of the Holy Spirit.

For tho' Christ (as I hope to prove) has appointed several *External* Officers and Rulers in this very Society, with Authority to offer up the *Prayers* of his People, to *Intercede* for them, to prescribe certain *Laws* and Orders to them, and to *Judge* their Behaviour according to those Laws; yet when this Society is consider'd under the Idea of the *Invisible Church*, these Officers are not regarded: The Mind has no other Authority or Ministry in view, but of Christ and the Holy Spirit. It neither affirms nor denies any Thing concerning any *External* Teachers, Rulers, &c. but wholly leaves them out of its Idea. And therefore, in this Sense, it may be truly said, that Christ is *sole* Teacher, *sole* Ruler, &c. of his *Invisible Church*, (*i. e.*) When the Church is imagin'd or spoken of under this Character, the Mind considers Christ *only* as presiding in these Relations over it.

2. In the same Sense it may be affirm'd, That Christ is the *immediate* Judge, and, by his Holy Spirit, the *immediate* Teacher, &c. of his *Invisible Church*. Because in this Idea the Mind considers the Doctrines assented to by the Church, *immediately* as receiv'd from the Authority of Christ, and refers the Behaviour of Christians *immediately* to the Judgment of Christ, without attending to any *Intermediate* Instructions, by which these Doctrines are taught, or any *intermediate* Judgment, to which the Actions of Christians, as *Visible*, are Subject For the same Reasons, indeed, and in the same Sense, that Christ is the *sole* Judge, &c. He must also be the *Immediate* Judge, &c. And,

Lastly, Christ, under this Idea, is conceiv'd as intimately united to his Church, as *loving* it, and *cherishing* it, as communicating the Influences of his

ne as his Grace and Holy Spirit to it, and entitling it to
Judge the Promises of his Gospel.

C H A P. II.

Of the Members of the Invisible Church.

THE Members of Christ's Church, under the
Denomination of *Invisible*, are consider'd,

First. As standing in some special Relations to
Christ.

Secondly, As discharging the Duties of those Re-
lations, in a manner acceptable to Christ.

I. As Christ, the *Head*, is consider'd as the *sole*
Intercessor, *sole* Priest, *sole* Teacher, *sole* Law-giver,
and *sole* Judge of the *Invisible* Church, so his Disci-
ples, as *Members* of the *Invisible* Church, are consi-
der'd *Only* as applying thorough Him to God, as
submitting *Only* to the Authority of his Doctrine,
his Laws and his Judgment. Neither the Persons
by whose *External* Ministry they offer up their
Prayers, and by whom they are taught the *Doctrines*
of Christ, nor the Authority committed to them
to *Minister* in the publick Offices of Religion, and
to *Teach* the *Doctrines* of it, nor the Evidence of
such Authority are at all attended to: But the Mind
considers the Christian, under this Character, *only*
as worshipping God thro' Christ, and as assenting
to the *Doctrines* of the Gospel *only* upon the Au-
thority of Christ.

For the same Reasons also it may be affirm'd, that
the Members of the *Invisible* Church, are subject *only*
to Christ's *Laws* and *Judgment*. For tho' the same
Persons are obliged to obey others, whom Christ
has appointed to be *Rulers* and *Judges* over them;
yet, under this Character, they are not consider'd
with Relation to *them*, but with Relation to *Christ*;
and their Submission to the Orders and Judgment
of these Superiors, is not consider'd as an Obedience
paid to *them*, but as an Obedience paid to *Christ*.

And

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And this is equally true, with Regard both to Civil and Ecclesiastical Superiors. For tho' a conscientious Observance of all relative Duties to either of these Powers may be one Reason why we esteem any Person to be a Member of Christ's *Invisible Church*, yet the Mind, in making this Conclusion, perfectly abstracts from these *External Relations*, and attends wholly to the *Internal Relation* between Him and Christ; and affixes this Character to Him, not as he has obey'd Men, but as, in obeying Men, he has obeyed Christ.

From hence it also follows, that the Subjection of Christ's *Invisible Members* is *Immediately* due to Him. For tho', in any Instance of Obedience to a Prince or a Bishop, the Action is perform'd *Immediately* in compliance with the Command of such Superior, yet when we consider the Man under this *Invisible Character*, we have no regard to these *intermediate Relations* of the Person or the Action, but intirely pass them over, and consider the Person *immediately* as subject to Christ, and compare the Action *immediately* with his Will.

From what has been observed, then we are obliged to infer these *Corollaries*.

I. That all Christians, as *Members* of the *Invisible Church*, are perfectly *Equal*. For since they are consider'd as *only* and *immediately* subject to Christ, all *Political* or *External Characters*, by which they are distinguished into *Inferiors* and *Superiors*, must be left out of the Idea. None must be considered as greater or less, but all as equally subject, equally accountable.

When indeed we particularly apply this Idea to a Prince, a Prelate, &c. his Behaviour in these Offices may be consider'd by us: But we do not regard the *Powers* of his Office, by which alone he is distinguished as superior to others, but the *Duties* of it, in respect of which he is equally subject to Christ the Head of his Church, with other Men.

As when 'tis affirmed of any civil subordinate Magi-

Magistrate, that he is a *good Subject* to his Prince, he is not consider'd as vested with certain Powers, but as obliged to certain special Duties; and this Character of a *good Subject* is apply'd to him merely under this common Notion, as one who has faithfully obey'd the Laws of his Prince and tho' the *good Magistrate* be a Part of this Character, yet 'tis not the Power, but his Obedience in the Execution of this Power, which the Mind considers.

In like manner, when we affirm of a Bishop, that he is a *Member* of Christ's *Invisible Church*, he is consider'd purely as a *Subject* of Christ; his Conduct indeed is compared with more Laws of Christ, than are conceived to affect other Men; but 'tis merely as we apprehend he has obey'd or transgress'd these Laws, that we affirm or deny this Idea of him; neither his Authority as Superior, nor the Subjection of others as Inferiors, are at all regarded: But, in this Relation to Christ, none is consider'd as Master or Servant, as *Bond* or *Free* (a), but all as Co-members and Co-equals.

2. The Mind, in this Idea, regards only the *Internal Religious* Character of the Person: It cannot indeed be denied, that by the *External Behaviour* of the Person, we are led to Judge of his *Internal Character*. But then 'tis not with Respect to this outward Conduct, that we affirm him to be a *Member* of Christ's *Invisible Church*, but solely with Respect to that *Internal Character*, of which we conceive his outward Behaviour to be an Evidence.

II. The *Members* of Christ's Church, under the Denomination of *Invisible*, are consider'd, as discharging the Duties of those Relations they stand in to him in such a Manner, as renders them acceptable to Christ: For if it is included in Christ's Character, as *Head* of the *Invisible Church*, that he *loves it, and cherishes it* (b); it must also be imply'd in the Character of the *Members* of the *Invisible*

(a) Ga l. iii. 28. (b) Eph. v. 29.

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Church, that they are *loved* and *cherished* by Christ, and Intitled to his Graces and Promises : And agreeably they are described, as *The Church of the First-born who are written in Heaven* (a), *the few chosen out of the many called* (b); and by some Fathers, as *Ἀδελφισμα τῆ ἐκκλησίας* (c), *Corpus Domini quod cum illo erit in æternum* (d); and generally, as *Persons in a State of Grace and Favour with Christ.*

And hence appears a manifest Difference between the two Ideas of Christ's *Invisible Kingdom*, and his *Invisible Church*. For when we consider him as a *King*, we ascribe to him *judicial Authority*, equally extended over good and bad Subjects; but when we represent him as *Head* of his *Invisible Church*, we consider him with Relation only to his good Subjects, such whom, as a *Judge*, he acquits, approves, and will reward.

And since Christ cannot be presumed to acquit and approve any Servant, unless he has discharged his Duty to him in such a manner as he has promised to accept, it comes next to be inquired, what Obedience we owe him under the several Characters of Authority we have ascribed to him.

(a) *Heb. xii. 23.* (b) *Mat. 22. 14.* (c) *Clem. Alex. Strom. lib. 7. pag. 715. Edit. Paris. A. D. 1629.* (d) *St. Aug. lib. 3. de Doctr. Christ. vid. eund. contra Cresc. lib. 2. c. 21. Item. contr. Pet. lib. 2. cap. ult.*

C H A P. III.

Of the Obedience due to Christ, as our sole Priest, Teacher, Law giver, &c. And First, Of the Obedience due to him as our Priest and Teacher.

I. **O**UR Duty to Christ as our Priest and Mediator, obliges us to rely only on that *Sacrifice* which he has offer'd for our Sins to atone for the Guilt of them, and on that *Ransom* which he has paid to the Divine Justice, to deliver us from the

the Curse denounced against them. To present our *Prayers* to God only thro' him, and to expect the Success of them only from his *Merits* and *Intercession*.

II. The Obedience we owe Him as a *Teacher* implies,

1. A careful Attention, to acquaint our selves with his Doctrines. For he who does not apply himself to know what this Divine *Master* teacheth him, cannot be presumed to discharge his Duty, as a *faithful Disciple* to him.

2. All that he *Teaches* must be assented to, as an Oracle of God; and no Authority must be hearkened to in Contradiction to him.

3. Every Disciple of Christ, is obliged actually to assent to *some* of his Doctrines; because it cannot be conceived, how he who assents to none of his Doctrines, can be called a Disciple taught by him, much less a Disciple acceptable, and approved by him as his *Teacher*. And since he who does not assent to a Doctrine of Christ in the same Sense in which he taught it, does not assent to a Doctrine of Christ, but to a Proposition of his own framing; it follows, that every Christian, as a Disciple of Christ, is bound to assent to some of his Doctrines in the same Sense in which he taught them, we must conclude, that some of his Doctrines are so plain, that his Disciples, by a due Attention, and the Use of such Assistances as he has put in their Power, may certainly understand them in that true Sense intended in them.

Jesus Christ, a (a) *Teacher sent from God*, and who himself knew the Extent of Human Faculties, must be presumed to have exactly adapted his Doctrines to those Faculties. The common Reason and Ap-

(a) *John* iii. 2.

prehension of Mankind therefore, are the Standard and Measure to which his Doctrines were suited; and consequently are the Rule by which we are to judge what is the true and plain Sense of them. Those Doctrines which, to the common Reason of Mankind, appear to be *plainly* taught by Christ, are to be esteem'd *Plain*, and such as his Disciples are obliged to assent to: And that Sense in which the common Apprehension of Mankind understands them, is to be esteem'd that *Plain* Sense in which they are obliged to receive them: Neither is any one excused, who in opposition to the common Sentiments of Mankind, will take these Doctrines in a private Sense of his own.

Every Author may with reason think himself injur'd, if, when he has express'd himself plainly and clearly to the common Sense of Mankind, any one shall pretend that he has a Right to understand him in his Sense, and impose what Meaning on his Words he pleases. If this be allowed, if there be no common general Standard of Interpretation to which we may Appeal, no certain Sense in which we have a Right to be understood, 'tis to no purpose to Write or Discourse: All our Conversations will be attended with the Confusion of *Babel*; and Words and Reason be no longer of any Use. Neither is the Case at all different in Doctrines taught us by God. God speaks to us as Rational Creatures: He addresses himself to the same Faculties of our Nature that Man doth, and the Words in which he delivers himself, are the same in which we converse with One another; and consequently we are obliged to understand Him according to the same Laws and Rules of Interpretation, which we require to be observed in discoursing with one another.

This Obligation, indeed, to understand the Doctrines of Christ in their true and precise Meaning, is not equally extended to all Men; but according to Mens different Capacities, or degrees of Knowledge,

ledge, more Doctrines are *plain* to some than to others, and consequently some are obliged to understand and assent to more, in the Sense intended by Christ, than others: But all, as rational Creatures, and Disciples of Christ, are thus obliged to understand and receive some.

From hence it may appear how Impertinent that Challenge is, so often made by the *Papists*, to produce our Catalogue of such Doctrines as Christ indispensably requires every one to believe. For this Obligation being more or less extended, according to the different Capacities or Instructions of Men, it is impossible to assign any one common Measure which shall equally serve for a *Rule* or *Standard* to All. Some general Articles may be assign'd, without the Belief of which no one can be intitled to the Name of a Christian: These every Disciple of Christ, even of the lowest Capacities, is bound to understand and assent to: But this cannot be esteem'd all that is requir'd from Persons of greater Capacities, and who are more fully instructed in Christian Religion. Every Doctrine taught in the Scriptures, was certainly intended to be believed by the Disciples of Christ; and all Doctrines, which we know to be there taught and understand, are equally to be believed by us; because All are asserted by the same Authority. But all these Doctrines are not equally required to be *actually* known, understood, or assented to by All. It is indeed necessary that some common Form or Summary of Faith should be proposed, as a Qualification for Mens admittance into the *External* Society of the Church: And agreeably, we find in the Primitive Church, that Creed which we call the Apostles, or others in Substance the same with that, required to be explicitly profess'd by those who were receiv'd into the Communion of the Church. But the Question is not here, What Doctrines it is fit to require an open Assent to, as a Qualification for Admittance into the Communion of the *Visible Church*;

But what Christ precisely requires every Christian to understand and believe, as *internally* related and accountable to Him. It was fit the Rulers of the *visible Church* should not, in the Summaries they required to be profess'd, descend to the very lowest of human Capacities; but adapt a Form of common Use to the common and ordinary Apprehensions of Mankind. It is fit also, that these Summaries shou'd comprehend such a *Foundation* of the Christian Faith, as, if they are understood and attended to, will lead us into a compleat Knowledge of that Religion. But yet, I think, we may safely affirm, that many whose Capacities will not reach to understand some Articles even of the Apostles Creed, may nevertheless (a) *know*, understand and assent to so much of the Christian Faith, as may render them acceptable Disciples of Christ, and approved by Him: And, on the other side, that many of greater Knowledge and Capacities may be obliged to assent to some Doctrines which are not expressly contain'd in that Creed. 'Tis therefore (I say) impossible to assign any common general Summary of Doctrines, to which, and to no more, Christ precisely requires the *internal* Assent of every one of his Disciples.

But Him we may affirm to discharge his Duty to Christ as his *Teacher* or *Master*, who *actually* assents to all such Doctrines as every Christian, as such, is obliged, to understand and assent to, in the Sense in which Christ deliver'd them; and either to more or fewer Doctrines according to his Capacities and Opportunities of Knowledge: Who assents to all He doth understand, whether He was *precisely* obliged to understand them or not; and who believes no Authority affirming any thing contrary to them.

(a) To Know an Article of Faith is here opposed to being ignorant of it. The first Degree of Christian Knowledge is to know that such a Proposition is proposed in Scripture as an Article of Christian Faith, the next to understand the Meaning of that Proposition, and then follows Assent to it.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Obedience due to Christ as our Law-giver. And first of the Extent of our Obedience.

WHAT has been observed concerning the Duty of the Disciple to Christ his *Master*, is also applicable to him, as a Subject to Christ his *Law-giver*: Properly speaking, indeed the Duties that arise from the former relation, are comprehended in those which belong to us in the latter. For Faith, consider'd as a Duty, is an Obedience to a Law requiring us to believe; and is therefore a Debt we owe to Christ as our *Legislator*. I shall therefore treat this more fully, and endeavour to supply what may seem omitted under the former of Head.

1st, Then the same Reasons that oblige our Attention and Assent to Christ's *Doctrine*, require us also diligently to apply our selves to know and perform his *Commands*.

2^{dly}, For the same Reasons that we are obliged to Assent to some of his *Doctrines*, in the same Sense which he taught them, we are also obliged to obey some of his *Laws* in the same Sense in which he prescribed them.

But our Obedience to Christ as our *Law-giver*, may be consider'd more distinctly,

1st, With regard to the *Extent* of it,

2^{dly}, With regard to the *Degree* or *Measure* of it.

With regard to the *Extent* of it, the Obedience which Christ approves, must be presumed to be an Observance of all those *Laws* which He has indispensably obliged his Servants to Obey.

That an Obedience to some *Laws* of Christ is indispensably necessary is evident, because it cannot be conceived how any Man can be a Christian, much less a Christian approved by Him, who obeys

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obeys none of His Laws. And since the Knowledge of a Law is necessary to the Observance of it, it follows, That both the Knowledge and Observance of some Laws of Christ are indispensably required in any Person of whom we affirm, That he is an *acceptable Subject to Christ his Law-giver.*

First then, Every Christian as such is supposed to acknowledge his Obligation to every Law of Christ that is known to him; And since some Laws of Christ, with respect both to Faith and Practice, are so obvious, that He, who is ignorant of them, can hardly be esteem'd a Christian; and the Observance of them so necessarily required, that He who disobeys them, cannot be reputed a good Christian; We cannot affirm of any Person, that He is a *Subject acceptable to Christ his Law-giver*, without presuming both his Knowledge and Observance of such obvious and necessary Laws. But,

Secondly, Because the greater Application, Capacity, or Instructions of some Persons, lead us to consider them as either knowing, or obliged to know, more than others; when we apply this Idea to them, we include in it both the Knowledge and Observance of more Laws of Christ, than when we apply it to others, who want these Advantages.

And so likewise because the Stations, Offices, or Relations of some Persons oblige us to consider them as subject to some certain Laws which do not concern other Men, not placed in these Circumstances; when we affirm this Character of them, beside the common Laws of general Obligation to all Christians, we include in it an Obedience also to those special Laws.

With Regard therefore to the Extent of our Obedience, *A Subject acceptable to Christ as his Law-giver* may be described, as one who obeys all Laws of Christ which he is obliged to know, and all that He actually doth know, whether He was precisely obliged to know them or not. With respect to

such

such Laws of Christ as the Person is not consider'd
as obliged to know, in regard to the Equity and
Mercy of the Law-giver, we presume his Ignorance
pardonable; and therefore do not, on account
of his transgressing them, exclude Him from the
Number of Christ's faithful Servants.

C H A P. V.

Of the Kind or Measure of our Obedience.

LET us then next inquire what *Kind* or *Measure*
of Obedience the Mind supposes when it ap-
plies this Idea. And,

1. The only *Adequate* and *Proper* Obedience to
Christ's Laws is obeying them in the Sense and
Meaning Christ intended in them. For whenever
we receive an Interpretation of any Law contrary
to the Intention of Christ, and act according to it,
we do not properly perform a Command of Christ,
but a Command of such *Interpreter*; and this is e-
qually true, whether the Interpretation is our Own,
or is given us by some other Person: For we no
more Obey the Law of Christ when we act contrary
to it in pursuance of our own Mistake, than when
we act contrary to it in pursuance of another's Mi-
stake: It cannot be said, that in either Case the
Command of Christ is perform'd. If therefore (as
I before proved) we are indispensably bound to
obey some Laws of Christ; It must follow, that
we are indispensably obliged to obey some Laws
of Christ in the Sense and Meaning which he in-
tended in them. As some Laws of Christ are so
obvious that no Christian can be excused who is
ignorant of them, so some Laws of Christ are so
Plain and *Perspicuous* to the common Reason of
Mankind, that no Christian can be excused who
acts contrary to the true Meaning and Import of
them.

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them. With respect therefore to such *Plain Laws* The Mind cannot affirm of any Person, that He is *a Subject acceptable to Christ his Law-giver*, who is supposed to act contrary to the Intention of Christ in them.

And as the different Capacities or Instruction of Men oblige us to consider *more* Laws of Christ as plain to some than to others, so when we apply this Character to them, that they are *approved Subjects of Christ their Law-giver*, we consider them as bound to observe *more* Laws of Christ, according to the true Import of Them, than is precisely requir'd from other Men.

This therefore the Mind in general affirms of every Person to whom it applies *this Character* That he is one who obeys every Law of Christ which he is obliged to understand, in a manner agreeable to the Intention of Christ in that Law. And according as we conceive him bound to understand more or fewer Laws, in applying this Idea to him, we consider him as punctually obeying more or fewer.

Thus, when we affirm of a Clergyman, That he is *an approved Subject to the Legislature of Christ* we include in that Idea the Knowledge and Understanding of more Laws of Christ; and consequently an *exact Obedience* to more, than when we apply the same Character to other Men. Not that the Laws of Christ oblige him more than any other Man who is enter'd into the Covenant of the Gospel; But, in regard to his particular Office and Profession, he is consider'd as bound to know and Understand more, and consequently to obey more Laws of Christ, according to the true Import of them, than other Men. But whatsoever Laws any Person is supposed not obliged to Understand, he is not conceiv'd bound to Obey according to the strict meaning of them.

2. With regard to the *Degree or Measure* of Obedience, even to those Laws which are supposed

to be Known and Understood, we do not require a *constant undiverted* Obedience; Because if such an Obedience was necessary to every *approved Subject of Christ*, we cou'd never affirm this Character of any Person living. The many Infirmities which are inseparable from our Nature, and the favourable Declarations of the Gospel concerning them, encourage us to presume that whenever the Action can be accounted for by Surprise, Inadvertency, the sudden Ferment of Passion, &c. tho' a Law of Christ be transgressed, yet the Person is not excluded from the Number of those who are united to Christ, as his *Faithful Members*. And,

Lastly, Whatever Offences against the Law of Christ any Person hath been guilty of, yet if we conceive him to be truly *Penitent* for them; The Mercies of the Gospel Covenant oblige us to consider him as restored to a State of Favour, and intitled to the Grace and Promises of the Gospel.

The Degree of Obedience therefore supposed, when we affirm any Person to be a *Subject approved by Christ as his Law-giver*, is That, as far as Human Infirmities will permit, he Obeys all those Laws of Christ to which he is necessarily obliged, according to the true Meaning and Intention of them; and that wherever he has offended, he is heartily and truly Penitent for his Transgression.

But because neither our Obedience in those Duties we perform shall be *rewarded*, nor our Omission of those we neglect *excused*, nor our Repentance for those Sins we have committed be *accepted*, unless in all these Respects we are *Sincere*; therefore *Sincerity* is the principal Quality considered in any Person's Obedience of whom we affirm, that he is an *approved Subject of Christ*. For tho' we perform every Action required of us by the Law of Christ, yet if we are consider'd as performing it merely upon temporal Motives of our own Pleasure, Reputation, or Interest, the Action cannot be presumed to intitle us to any Reward from

Christ; because it is not perform'd in Obedience to *him*, but to his Enemy. And so if the Will be consider'd as knowingly and deliberately concurring in those Actions which might be imputable to Ignorance or Infirmary, the Man cannot be esteem'd to have any Title to these Excuses. He is no farther a Servant of Christ than he has endeavour'd to obey him, and he is no further excusable for not actually obeying him than his Endeavours are *sincere*.

For the same Reasons if the Conversion of the Penitent be esteem'd feign'd and superficial, it cannot be conceiv'd to reunite him to Christ, or restore him to a Character approved by him.

CHAP. VI.

Of Sincerity.

BUT tho' *Sincerity* be consider'd as a necessary and even the principal Quality, in such an Obedience as will approve us to Christ as *acceptable Subjects of his Legislature*; yet it is to be feared, too much is presumed of this Quality, when it is affirmed that this *alone, and in all Cases*, is sufficient to recommend our Actions to the Approbation of our Judge.

When indeed we are supposed either actually to perform all the Duties required from us, or to be under such Circumstances as *excuse* us not performing them, or to be *pardon'd* upon our Repentance for transgressing them; 'tis acknowledg'd, that the *Sincerity* of our Intention in these Particulars is alone sufficient to assure us we are *Obedient, Excused, or Forgiven*.

But much more seems to have been affirmed in this Assertion, *viz.* That tho' we mistake any, all the Laws of Christ never so much, and in Consequence

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sequence of such Mistake shall act even directly contrary to what in the common Apprehension of Mankind is the Meaning of them; yet if we are *fully persuaded* that our Interpretation is agreeable to his Will, we are in all Cases justified in his Sight, and the Action will be approved and rewarded by him as Obedience: A Conclusion which cannot be admitted without taking away the Necessity of any Obedience at all.

I before observ'd, that it was included in the Idea of a Subject to Christ as his *Law-giver*, That he was obliged to know and obey some Laws of Christ in the Meaning which Christ intended in them; and that when we affirm of any one, that he is approved in this Character by Christ, he must be consider'd as actually knowing, understanding, and obeying all those Laws of Christ, which every Christian, as such, is bound to know, understand, and obey.

It was observ'd farther, That as some Persons must be consider'd as obliged to know, understand, and obey more Laws of Christ than Others; so the Idea in these Applications is proportionably enlarged, and the Person consider'd as knowing, understanding, and obeying more or fewer Laws, according as we conceive his Obligations to extend.

But if a full Persuasion of Mind, be *Alone*, and in *all Cases* sufficient, then no one is strictly bound to apprehend or obey any Laws of Christ in the Meaning he intended in them: No Plainness is sufficient to oblige us to understand them, and there can be no such Thing as a culpable Mistake. He who Disbelieves the Doctrines, or Disobeys the Precepts of Christ, if he acts upon a *full Persuasion of Mind*, is in as good a Condition, as he who Believes and Obeys. Nay, farther it must hence follow, that he who rejects Christianity because he believes it to be false, is acceptable to God as he who embraces it, because he believes it to be true. This is certainly a just Consequence, if the Accep-

of
 tableness of our Faith doth not depend on the Truth, inprej
 or Evidence of a Thing we assent to, but merely of a re
 on the Strength of our *Persuasion* concerning it. sequen
 But with what Justice then could our Saviour den-ncapa
 nounce those (a) *heavy Woes* against the Infidelity of Sin
 those Cities which rejected him? Was this their Po
 Crime, that they knew him to be the *Messiah*, and asks, (c
 yet rejected him? Or was it not manifestly this, Right
 That notwithstanding the (a) *Mighty Works* he had of priv
 done among them were so clear a Proof of his Mission, attend
 that every rational Man was obliged to acknowledge Truth
 it, yet contrary to this Obligation they refused to us, th
 receive him? Or can we imagine that when our hem.
 Lord expressly tells us, (b) *That he who believeth not* Wit
 shall be damned, he means no more than this, That he K
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The Case is the same with respect to any parti-he T
 cular plain Direction of our Faith, or any other which
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Practical Duty, as any other Action.) For if in re-o, to
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Christ certainly had a *precise Meaning* in everyought
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(aa) *Mat. xi. 21.* (b) *Mar. xvi. 16.*

th, unprejudiced Attention, and the ordinary Capacities
ely of a reasonable Nature to acknowledge it ; and con-
it. frequently he who doth not understand them is either
de-ncapable of any Law, or else he must be guilty
ity of Sin in not performing a Duty, which it was in
eir Power to perform. And agreeably our Lord
asks, (a) *Why do you not of your Selves judge that which*
his, *Right?* in which Words he not only asserts a Right
had of private Judgment, but supposes also a Duty to
on, attend us in the Exercise of that Power, and that
dge Truth and Right are sometimes so clear and obvi-
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not With respect therefore to these plain Laws, both
that the Knowledge of them, and an exact Obedience
Do-o them according to the Intention of Christ, are
In-consider'd as necessary, and consequently are im-
tati-plied in the Idea of a Person *approved by Christ as*
of its *Subject of his Legislature* : Neither can we conceive
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sable, however firmly he may appear persuaded of
arti- the Truth of those Mistakes, in Consequence of
other which he transgresseth them.

ence In all Human Laws it has always been thought
ch equitable, to require the Persons they are directed
n re-o, to understand them in the same Sense in which
Law the Legislature intended them: And accordingly
ch the Penalties of the Law are constantly executed
lls upon him who transgresseth them, without any regard
ll, into his *Persuasion* concerning the Meaning or Sense
er of it : And the Equity of this Proceeding is found-
inged on this Presumption, that the Law is such that
s the reasonable Being, with that Attention which is
due to the Authority which enacts it, might and
every ought to have understood it in its true Sense. And
is (are Christ's Laws only such intricate unintelligible
amon Prescriptions, that no one is bound to understand
them, but every one is at Liberty to obey them
in what Sense he pleases?

It may perhaps be said, that the *Persuasion* to which so much Power and Value is ascribed, is such a *Persuasion* as is the Result of a full and impartial Inquiry, according to the best Use of our Faculties, and in which no Means of Information in our Power have been unapplied to. This indeed must be acknowledged to excuse the Mistake: But then this Excuse cannot be extended farther than to such Laws as either in themselves are of difficult Interpretation, or from some natural or unavoidable Incapacity of the Person are *obscure to him*, and thus far we before allowed it. But then it must also be remember'd, that the Intention of Christ in some Laws is so *plain*, that no Man who mistakes them can be supposed to have duly attended to them. Some of these *plain* Laws every Christian, as a rational Being, is obliged to understand, and either more or fewer according to his Capacities and Opportunities of Information; and all that he is obliged to understand, he is bound to obey according to the true Import of them; and whatever Laws we are bound precisely to obey, no Strength of *Persuasion* can excuse our not precisely Obeying; and consequently the Strength of our *Persuasion* cannot *Alone and in all Cases*, be a sufficient Security for us to act upon.

But I would here also farther observe, That where it is affirmed, that a sincere *Persuasion* of Mind is alone a secure Principle of Faith and Action, and Men are bid to rely on this *in all Cases*, as a sufficient Title to the Favour of God, without regarding any other Consideration: These high Expressions cannot be meant of such a *Persuasion* as is the Result of a full and impartial Inquiry; because the *Persuasion* here recommended, is proposed as the ultimate Rule of Faith and Action: A Rule by which if we act, we may always be secure that we have done our Duty: Now whatever Christ has appointed to be the ultimate Rule, by which we may

always Judge whether we believe or practise agreeably to his Will, is certainly such a Rule as may be applied to the particular Occasions of Faith or Action: But such a Sincerity of *Persuasion* as this, can never certainly be applied as a Rule to any Part of our Conduct; because we can never be assur'd we have neglected no Opportunity of Information in our Power, that we have read every Book, or consulted every Person, whom we might have had, or may yet have Recourse to, whose Reasons might possibly have alter'd our Judgment, and convinced us of Error. And consequently such a *Persuasion* as this is so far from being the Adequate or only safe Rule of our Faith and Actions, that in consequence of this Principle, we can never believe or practise any Thing with Security as long as we live.

When therefore it is affirmed, *That whenever we Act under a full Persuasion that what we do is Lawful or a Duty, we may depend on the Acceptance of Christ;* no other Assurance can be meant, than a present firm *Persuasion* of Mind however founded: And because this has been very much insisted on, as a sufficient Defence of all Mistakes, in Belief or Practice, I shall beg Leave to consider it a little further. Now such a *Persuasion*, under some Limitations, is acknowledg'd to be a Rule of human Conduct. Thus far it is an *Absolute Rule*, that whatsoever we are persuaded is contrary to the Will of Christ; how much soever we are mistaken in such *Persuasion*, we cannot *actually* perform without Sin: For to him who believes it to be a Sin, to him it is Sin; and whoever commits what he thinks a Crime, has broken through all Reverence for the Authority of the Legislator, and would as certainly have committed it, if it had been really one.

But we cannot so far depend on this as a *positive* Rule, as to affirm that whatsoever we do in Consequence of such a *Persuasion* is acceptable to Christ, and

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and Intitles us to the Character of his faithful Subjects; because we are assured, that there are many Errors in Faith and Doctrine *which Christ rebukes* (a), tho' the Persons who believe and teach them, may be fully persuaded it is their Duty so to do. We are also told that Men may be so mistaken (b) in their Expression of their Love to God or Christ as to think they are (b) *doing him Service*, and shewing their Affection to him, while they are *kill- ing his Servants*: But be their Love for him never so hearty, or their Persuasion never so strong though they are bound to express it in this Manner; yet it cannot be imagin'd that this is such a Love to Christ, or Charity to his Members, as he will approve and reward.

St. Paul, indeed, who himself had been guilty of this Sin, tells us, that (c) *he found Mercy from God because he did it ignorantly in Unbelief*: But,

1st, The Apostle never mentions this Part of his Life but with the deepest Contrition; he acknowledges the Guilt of it, and when he reflects on it he confesses himself not only a Sinner, but the (d) *Chief of Sinners*; and consequently, notwithstanding the Strength of his Persuasion, the Actions were still look'd on by him as Sins; and therefore unless we admit the Notion of some Sins, being in their Nature venial, these were such as put him under the Displeasure of God, and were not pardonable without his Repentance.

2^{dly}, It is acknowledg'd, that the Guilt of these Sins was very much abated in the Sight of God by this Consideration, that they were not committed in Compliance with Malice, Envy, or any bad Passion, but proceeded from a sincere Zeal for the Glory of God, and the Preservation of what he thought the true Religion. The Principle upon which he acted was good and pleasing to God, that

(a) *Rev. ii. 15.* (b) *John xvi. 2.* (c) *1 Tim. i. 13.* (d) *1 Tim. i. 15.*

same that he commends in the Jews, to whom he bears Testimony, that they had (a) a Zeal of God, but not according to Knowledge; but as he doth not free the Conduct of the Jews from Sin, tho' it proceeded from a Principle which he approves, but (b) prays for them as Men under God's Displeasure; so neither were his own Actions, proceeding from the same Principle, excused from Sin any more than Theirs. St. Peter offers the same Excuse for the Sin of the Jews who crucified our Lord, (c) *I wot that thro' Ignorance you did it, as did also your Rulers;* but he doth not therefore think them justified in the Sight of God, but immediately exhorts them, (d) *Repent ye therefore and be converted, that your Sins may be blotted out: They sinn'd in Ignorance and Unbelief* as well as St. Paul, but unless they repented, their Sin could not be blotted out. The Sincerity of the Offender alleviated, but did not take away the Guilt: And therefore St. Peter mentions this as a Circumstance that might encourage them to hope for Pardon upon their Repentance, but could not assure them that they were already pardon'd. And so the Sincerity of St. Paul was an Inducement to the Divine Compassion, to propose these powerful Motives of Conversion to him; but it was his Compliance with those Motives, and his subsequent Repentance that acquitted him of the Sin. And agreeably Ananias, who attended him presently after his Conversion, Exhorts him to (e) *arise and be baptized, and wash away his Sins, calling on the Name of the Lord Jesus.* Had he resisted the Motives of Conversion offer'd to him, as many of St. Peter's Auditors did those which he offer'd, notwithstanding his Sincerity, he had remained in the same State of Damnation that they continued under. It cannot therefore be inferr'd from this Instance, that *whenever we act with a full Persuasion of Mind,*

(a) Rom. x. 2. (b) *ibid.* i. (c) Acts iii. 17. (d) *ibid.* 19. (e) Acts xxii. 16.

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we are secure from Sin; since the Blasphemies and Persecutions of St. Paul are confessed by him to be Sins, notwithstanding the Sincerity of Persuasion under which he committed them: and these Sins were no otherwise forgiven him, but upon the ordinary Condition of Repentance.

If St. Paul indeed can be excused from Sin in persecuting the Church, because (a) *he was verily persuaded he ought to do it; the same Plea will equally excuse all Heathen or Popish Princes who have at any time persecuted the Church of Christ. The Gun-powder Treason, and the Rebellion of Forty one, and all the Villanies that have ever been committed from a Persuasion of Conscience will be defended: For the Actors in these Tragedies have declar'd, that what they did they were persuaded they were bound to do; neither can we convince them of Sin by any other Argument than this, That they acted contrary to such plain Laws of God and Christ as they were bound to understand.*

We may therefore resume our Conclusion, that *a full Persuasion of Mind is not alone, and in all Cases, a sufficient Security from Sin; and that, in some Parts of our Conduct, an exact Conformity to the Rule prescribed by Christ is required from us: Neither can this be restrain'd within narrower Bounds, than an Obedience to all such Laws as Christ has deliver'd with such Plainness, as obliges the Person they are proposed to, to understand them. For if the Strength of our Persuasion will justify us acting contrary to one of these Laws, it will equally excuse us acting contrary to all; and then he who keeps none of his Commandments, will contrary to our Lord's express Declaration, (b) be nevertheless in the Number of those who love Him, and are beloved both by Him and his Father.*

From the whole I infer, that an *actual Obedience* to some Laws of Christ, according to the true Mean-

(a) *Acts xxvi. 9.* (b) *John xiv. 21.*

ing and Import of them, must be consider'd as a necessary Ingredient in his Character, of whom we affirm that he is an acceptable Subject to Christ as his Law-giver : That in these necessary Instances, he must not only sincerely think he Obeys, but sincerely must Obey.

Lastly, As to the Judicature of Christ, All that is implied in the Character of a faithful Subject to him, with relation to this Office, is that the Rewards promised, and the Penalties threaten'd by Christ, must have the first and governing Influence on all his Actions ; and that he must do nothing that may expose him to the Displeasure of Christ, either to procure the Favour, or avoid the Resentments of Men.



P A R T II.

Of the Visible CHURCH of CHRIST.



C H A P. I.

Of the Nature and Constitution of the Visible CHURCH.

AS the Church, with respect to that Internal Relation which it has to Christ, is call'd his Invisible Church, so, with respect to that External Polity in which it is incorporated and impower'd to act as a Visible Society, it is call'd his Visible Church. Under both these Denominations Christ is consider'd as head of the Church ; under the Former, as presiding

ding over the *Hearts* and *Consciences* of his Disciples, and communicating all *spiritual* Gifts and Graces to them by the Ministry of the *Holy Ghost* : under the *Latter* as deriving the Graces of the *Holy Spirit* to them by the Use of *external* Ordinances, and Administrations, and providing for their Instruction and good Government, by certain *Officers*, whom he has appointed. for the *outward* Discipline and Ministry of his Church, to officiate in the publick Ordinances of his Religion, to teach, govern and judge his Members, according to his Prescription. For thus the Apostle tells us, *He hath set some in the Church first Apostles, secondarily Prophets,---Helpers, Government Pastors and Teachers, for the Work of the Ministry, for the Edifying of the Body of Christ.* (a)

In the *Visible* Church, therefore, Christ is not the *Immediate*, and consequently not the *sole* Teacher, Ruler, &c. of his People ; because Others are appointed to preside over them in these Offices, whom their Submission is *immediately* due, tho' ultimately to the Authority of Christ by whose Commission they act.

This *Visible* Church is consider'd either as one large collective Body, comprehending all Societies of Christians dispersed over the Face of the Earth, which are therefore call'd one *Catholick* Church, because they profess the same Faith to be saved by the Death and Mediation of Christ, and also because they have a Community of Ordinance, so that he who is lawfully baptized in one Church is acknowledged as a baptized Person in all others, and he who is lawfully ordain'd in one Church, is acknowledged in the same Character by all others, and he who is regularly cut off and separated from one Part of this Society, is cut off from the whole Church.

Or this Church is consider'd as divided into particular Societies, each under their respective Officers and Ministers ; which, as Members, composed together the whole Body of Christ's *Catholick* Church.

(a) 1 Cor. xii. 28. compared with Eph. iv. 11.

CHAP. II.

Of the Members of the Visible CHURCH.

THIS *Visible Church* being a Society of Christ's Appointment, no Man can be esteem'd to discharge his Duty as his Disciple, who is not a Member of it. And agreeably, all the Benefits purchased by Christ for Mankind, are annex'd to our Initiation into this Society. (a) *He that Believeth and is Baptized shall be saved.* And consequently it is not a Thing left to the Choice and Liberty of Men, whether they will belong to this Society or not: But we are obliged to be enter'd into it, on pain of being excluded from any Union with Christ, and any Title to the Privileges of the Gospel. And since our Relation to the *Catholick Church* cannot otherwise appear, than by our communicating with some of those *Particular Churches* of which that General Society is composed; It follows, that every Christian is under the same Obligation to be a Member of some *Particular Church*, as to be a Member of the *Catholick Church of Christ*. And since our Communion with any *Particular Church* can no farther unite us to the *Catholick Church*, than as that *particular Society* is it self a Member of the *Catholick Church*; It concerns us well to be assur'd, that the Church to whose Congregation we belong, is it self a Member of the *Catholick Church of Christ*.

But the Nature and Duty of *Church Communion* I shall leave with the Reader in the Words of a (b) Right Reverend Prelate of the Church of England.

From these Expressions of St. Cyprian--- *There is but one Catholick Church, divided into many Members,*

(a) *Mar. xvi. 16.*

(b) Dr. Potter now Lord Bishop of Oxen, Discourse of Church Government, pag. 459.

thro' the whole World, and one Episcopacy diffused in many
 ny Bishops, agreeing with one another. And again
 There is one Episcopacy, an intire Part whereof is be-
 by every Bishop.---- He observes, ' That whoever be-
 ' comes a Member of any Part of the Catholick
 ' Church, is a Member of the whole Church
 ' And on the contrary, Whoever is separated from
 ' any sound Part of the Church, by wilful Schism
 ' or just Excommunication, is by that means sepa-
 ' rated from the whole Church. Just as we find
 ' in Natural Bodies, That in one Body there are
 ' many Members, And whatever is united to any
 ' one of these, is thereby united to the whole Bo-
 ' dy ; as on the contrary, whatever is cut off from
 ' any Member, does by that Separation lose its
 ' Union with the whole Body. Neither can there
 ' be devised any way to be united to any Body
 ' whether Natural or Civil, or of being separated
 ' from it, but by adhering to some of its Members
 ' or being cut off from them. Whence appears the
 ' Necessity, which every Christian lies under, of
 ' maintaining Communion with the particula-
 ' Church, wherein he lives, in order to his Com-
 ' munion with the Church Catholick, and with
 ' Christ the Head of it.'

The General Ideas which we affix to any Person
 when we consider him as a Member of the Whole
 or any Part of Christ's Visible Church, are, That He
 is enter'd into this Society by *Baptism* ; Professe
 the Faith of Christian Religion taught in it ; Com-
 municates in the external Ordinances, and is obser-
 vant of the Discipline of it.

C H A P. III.

Of the Superiors or Officers in the Visible
 Church, and the Powers committed to them.

THE Members of Christ's visible Church are
 farther consider'd, as distinguish'd into Super-
 riors

iors and Inferiors, Rulers and Subjects; and when
those general Marks of a *Visible Christian* before
mention'd, we add what is distinctly imply'd in
each of these Characters, we shall comprehend all
that can be affirm'd of any Person, as a *Member of*
Christ's Visible Church.

That Christ did not leave the Members of his
Visible Church in a State of perfect Equality, ap-
pears from the Scriptures before cited, *Eph. iv. 11.*
1 Cor. xii. 28. And agreeably, the Apostle, in
the preceding part of that Chapter to the *Corinthi-
ans*, teaches us, from a Comparison of the Church
to a Body and its Members, that tho' Christ be the
Head and supreme Head, who by the Influx of his
Grace moves and animates the whole Body, *v. 12:*
yet among the *Members* some also are to be ho-
nour'd with the Title of *Head*; as is evident from
v. 21. where he tells us, that *The Head cannot say*
to the Feet I have no need of you: For that this cannot
be meant of Christ is plain; because Christ can say
to his Members, *I have no Need of you.* As the *Head*
is the Source and Fountain of Animal Life to the
Body, whence all the *Members* derive Spirits and
Motion; so also is Christ the Fountain of Internal
Spiritual Life to the Church. And the *Head*, con-
sider'd thus as a Principle of Life, exerts these in-
ternal Powers, without the Assistance of the other
Members. But when the *Head* is consider'd as a
Member of the Body, to all its *External Operati-*
on it has need of the other Members. In this
view therefore it must be consider'd by the Ap-
ple, when he tells us, *The Head cannot say to the Feet I*
have no Need of you, and consequently, to preserve
by Analogy in the Similitude, he must mean that
some Persons in the Church, tho' with respect to
Christ they are equally *Members* with others; yet
with respect to the other Parts of this Society, they
have the same Preheminence, that the *Head* has
over the other Members of the Body.

And

And so when the Church is compared to the Household of an absent Master, some Servants are represented as placed in Superior Trusts over the rest, *To give them Meat in due Season, &c.* And the same will appear in all other Allusions made use of in Scripture.

Of these Powers 'tis in general to be observed That no Authority can belong to any Member of Christ's Church, but what is derived from Christ the Supreme Head of it, either by his own immediate Commission, or by the Ordination of those who had Power from him to appoint others: *No Man taketh this Honour to himself, but he who is one of these ways call'd of God.*

The particular Powers by which these Superiors were distinguished from other Persons were,

First, An Authority to Preach the Gospel, and to Teach others. That this was a Part of the Commission given to the Ministry, is evident: For our Lord sent forth the Seventy to Preach to the Cities of Judea (a); the Commission of the Apostles was enlarg'd, to Teach all Nations (b). St. Paul tells Timothy, that he was ordain'd and appointed Preacher (c) and Teacher of the Gentiles (d). And not only the Apostles, but the ordinary Officers of the Church were distinguish'd by this Commission. Whence διδασκαλοι (d) is commonly apply'd to them, and that they should be διδασκῆντες (e) and ἰκανοί (f) or ὡρετοί (g) διδάξαι is required, among the principal Qualifications of those who were ordain'd to the Ministry.

And tho' all Christians are commanded to teach and admonish one another (b), yet, that this Office was committed to the Ministry with distinct Power appears from St. Paul's Determination, that none could Preach as a Minister except he was sent (i).

(a) Luke x. (b) Mat. xxviii. 19. (c) 1 Tim. ii. 7. 2 Tim. ii. 11. (dd) Eph. iv, 11. (e) 1 Tim. iii. 2. (f) 2 Tim. ii. 25. (g) Rom. i. 15. 1 Pet. v. 2. (h) Col. iii. 16. (i) Rom. x. f) 1 Tim. iii. 10.

Secondly, The Ministers of the Church were appointed by Christ to preside in the publick Offices of Religion, to offer up the Prayers of the Congregation to God, and interceed with him to send down his Graces and Blessings upon them; and agreeably the twenty-four Elders in the Revelations, who are by all Commentators acknowledg'd to signify the Christian Ministry (a), are represented as having every one of them golden Vials of Incense (b), which are explained to be the Prayers of the Saints. And that a special Efficacy may be expected from Prayers address'd to God thro' their Ministry, is evident from that Direction of St. James, *Is any Man sick among you? Let him call for the Elders of the Church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with Oil in the Name of the Lord: And the Prayer of Faith shall save the Sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he has committed Sins, they shall be forgiven him* (c). To the Ministers also of the Church were committed the Office of Baptism (d), and the Consecration of the Lord's-Supper (e).

And that besides this Authority of Teaching, and Ministering in the publick Offices of Religion, the Superiors of the Church had a Power also of Rule and Government may be collected, not only from the Apostles Exercise of this Power in their own Persons, but also from the Commissions and Orders given to such Officers as they appointed in the Church. Thus St. Paul directs Timothy not only to teach certain Duties, but command them (f). Titus is empower'd to Rebuke with Authority (g). The Angels or Bishops of the Churches in Asia are blamed for not exercising Authority (h). Among the Elders also, some are distinguish'd as ruling or presiding well, *καλῶς προϊστάμενοι* (i). St. Paul commands the Corinthians, to submit themselves to Stephanas, and to every

7. 2 Tim. (a) Vid. Grot. in Loc. and in Rev. iv. 10. (b) Rev. v. 8. (c) Jam. v. 14, 15. (d) Mat. xxviii. 19. (e) 1 Cor. xi. 23. Rom. x. f) 1 Tim. iv. 11. (g) Tit. ii. 15. (h) Rev. ii. (i) 1 Tim. v. 17.

one who helped him, and labour'd in the Ministry of the Saints (a). He ascribes also a Power of Judgment to the Superiors of that Church, *Do not ye Judge them that are within* (b)? The Church among the Hebrews is commanded, to remember them who bear Rule over them (c); --- To obey those who were appointed to Rule over them (c).

I know it has been pretended, that the Word *ἡγούμενοι*, used by the Apostle in the two Places last refer'd to, does not imply any Character of Authority, but signifies merely Guides, Persons who were to lead the Flock by their Doctrine and Example, but without any Power to command. It happens indeed, that the Words *Leader* or *Guide* are not proper Appellations of any Office of Power among us, the Greek Words *ἡγούμενοι* or *ἡγούμενοι*, and which translates them in *Latin*, were in those Languages. But that *ἡγούμενοι* was commonly used to signify a Person vested with Authority, might be shewn from the best Greek Writers. But there is Occasion to look farther for the Meaning of it here than to the Text it self. The Apostle commands the Hebrews to be Obedient and Subject to them, *ὡς κυρίῳ*. Now Subjection and Authority are Correlatives, neither can it be imagin'd the Apostle would require them to be subject to Persons who had no Authority over them. And therefore, if we take *Guides* in the place of *Rulers*, the Sense will not alter'd, since they are such Guides as Men are bound to submit to and obey. Suppose then there were less Reason, than appears from the known Use of the Word, to translate it *Rulers*; yet the Translators have led us into no Mistake by calling them *Rulers*, since such Authority as is contended for, is ascribed to these Guides; and the earliest Histories of the Church assure us, that this Authority was accordingly exercised by them.

(a) 1 Cor. xvi. 15, 16. (b) 1 Cor. v. 12. (cc) Heb. xiii. 7.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Nature and Extent of these Powers committed to the Visible Rulers of the Church :
And 1st, Of their Authority to Teach.

THAT Christ therefore has appointed Superiors in his Church, with Authority not only to Teach and Minister in it, but also to Rule and Govern it, is a Conclusion we may venture to resume, and proceed to inquire more distinctly, into the Nature and Extent of these Powers, and,

First, It is evident, that their Commission to Preach and Teach others must give an Authority to their Doctrine, which cannot belong to others not Partakers of the same Commission. Thus our Lord tells the Seventy, when he sent them forth to preach the Gospel, *He that heareth you heareth me (a)*. They are *Embassadors and Legates of Christ (b)*, and the Message which They deliver demands Reverence and Submission on account of that high Character.

Not that They have an absolute unlimited Authority to declare what They please to be the Word of God, or to add to or diminish one Tittle from their Instructions. This would not be Preaching the Doctrines, or declaring the Will of Christ, but *Preaching themselves (c)*, and usurping the Supremacy of their Master. What Doctrines are taught and delivered in the Scripture, those and those only have they Authority to Preach and Teach in the Name of Christ ; but because They cannot execute this Office without judging from Scripture what Doctrines Christ has commanded them to Teach, and the Extent of their Authority as Teachers depends upon the Authority of those Interpretations of Scripture, by which they form this Judgment of their Duty, it is necessary to enquire, how far this Office gives them Authority to interpret Scripture.

(a) Luke x. 16. (b) 2 Cor. v. 20. (c) 2 Cor. iv. 5.

That they have a *Right* to interpret Scripture for their own Direction in the Discharge of this Office, must be acknowledged, because in this they act upon a Level with other Christians, and as immediate Subjects of Christ. And if every Christian as a Subject of Christ, has a *Right* to consult and interpret Scripture, in order to judge what Duties are required from him in his Station, the Ministers of the Church cannot be excluded from this general *Right* of judging in their Station what the Scriptures require them to *Teach*, as the Doctrines and Precepts of Christ. And so far every private Christian's Interpretation is a just Authority for him to act on, so far is the Interpretation of the Minister an Authority for him to *Teach* what appears to him to be the Doctrine of Christ. The great Question is, How far his Interpretations of Scripture have Authority to oblige others to receive what he teaches as the Doctrine of Christ, and to Believe and Practice according to them. Now,

1. As some Doctrines of Christ are so plain, that no Christian is excused who mistakes and acts contrary to the Meaning of them; so with respect to these plain Doctrines, no Authority on Earth, nor even an Angel from Heaven can impose a contrary Interpretation on us. And when our Pastor teaches these Doctrines in the same Sense in which we understand them, 'tis indeed a great Confirmation to our Judgment, to find it agreeable to his Sentiments, who is commissioned to instruct us. But this he does not act properly with any *Authority*, he does not *determine* our Belief or Practice, but only inculcates to us, and reminds us of what we already know'd before. But,

2. Some Doctrines of Christ are, to many of his Disciples, of *difficult* or *doubtful* Interpretation, the Knowledge or Understanding of which, tho' it may not be in general and absolutely necessary, yet the particular Occasions of Action may require such

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Persons to consult these Precepts, and inform themselves in the Meaning of them. Now in these Doubts and Difficulties, their proper Recourse is to their Pastors and Teachers, who are appointed for the Perfecting of the Saints, for the Edifying of the Body of Christ (a). And when the Reasons given by the Pastor for his Interpretation, are equal to those suggested by our own Mind for a different Sense, our Judgment ought to be submitted to by us. And that not only for Reasons of Prudence and Discretion, as because of his particular Study and Application, his superior Knowledge, &c. but from an Obligation of Conscience to his Commission and Authority. For in this Case, we do not submit our Reason or our Faith to him, but the Reasons are supposed equal, and the Contest is wholly between our Authority and his, and consequently ought to be determined in Favour of the Superior.

Thirdly, Our Submission to the Judgment of our Pastors is rather more a Duty, when from only equal Reasons produced by any other Persons, we are solicited to receive an Interpretation contrary to theirs, not only because the one is under no particular Obligation to lead us right, and may more reasonably be suspected of an Intention to seduce us than our Pastor, who is appointed to watch for our Souls (b), and is particularly accountable to God for the Direction he gives us: But because the Pastor has a Commission from Christ to guide and instruct us, and the other has none; and where other Motives are equal, 'tis certainly our Duty rather to Harken to the Voice of our proper Shepherd, than the Voice of Strangers (c).

The Reasons of Prudence which persuade us in all such Cases to submit to the Judgment of our Pastors, are almost innumerable. But in compliance with these, we do not properly submit to the Authority of their Commission, but act upon the same

(a) Eph. iv. 12. (b) Heb. xiii. 17. (c) John x. 5.

Motives of Discretion, which in all other Difficulties determine us to follow the Direction of others more capable of Judging than our selves. But when the common Reasons of Assent are equal, the Submission of our Judgment is manifestly paid to the *Authority*, and in every such Case is certainly due to it.

More Authority than this we do not claim to the Ministers of the Church as our *Teachers*. Where the Meaning of Scripture is plain and evident, whether we collect this Evidence from our own Reasoning or from Arguments offer'd by other Men, no Authority must be admitted in Contradiction to it, because no Authority can be an Argument of equal Weight, with the plain Evidence of the thing itself. But where the Dispute is only between one Authority and another, between the Authority of our proper Pastor, and the Authority of our own Opinion, or the Opinion of one who would seduce from him, the Commission of the former ought to give a Preference to his Judgment.

With less Authority than this, 'tis impossible the Ministers of the Church should execute the Duty of their Station as *Teachers*, or fulfil the Ends for which they were ordain'd to that Office. We are assured one great End of their Institution was, *That we should no more be tossed to and fro, and carried about with every Wind of Doctrine, by the slight of Men's cunning Craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive* (a). But if their Doctrine is of no more Authority than any other Person's Sentiments, we are still as liable to be carried about with every Wind of Doctrine, and seduced by Deceivers, as if they had never been appointed. He who lies in wait to deceive, is as much to be believ'd as *They* are, and Christians are under no more Obligation to follow *their* Directions than his. What *they* teach is, upon this Supposition,

(a) Eph. iv. 14.

farther to be regarded than as 'tis supported by their Reasons, and can therefore have no more Weight than what any other Man teaches, and must have had just the same if they had never been ordained. And consequently Christians are no more secured from Error by such Appointment, than they were before without it.

If it be said, that this Institution of a Ministry was no otherwise intended to prevent Error and Heresy, than by appointing Persons under particular Obligations to watch and apply the Reasons that support the Truth upon Particular Occasions of Danger to any Part of the Flock. I wou'd observe, that from this Concession, appears the Wisdom of this Institution, by which even the Weak and the Negligent are in a great measure secured from Danger, and all who are willing to apply for Direction, are provided with an easy Recourse to one of superior Knowledge. But still this Provision wou'd be ineffectual, in the Case before-mention'd, if the *Seducer* had the same *Authority*, and were to be heard with the same *Submission* as the *Pastor*.

There will always be a great Number among the Inferiours of the Church, to whom those Characters given by the Apostle will belong, *Children in understanding* (a) *Weak in Faith* (b), *Unlearned*, (c), *Unskilful in the Word of Righteousness* (d), *Whose Senses are not Exercised to discern between Good and Evil* (e). And 'tis evident to Experience, that the Generality of these Persons who are very little capable of Argument or Deduction, take the Measures of their Duty in much the greater Part of their Belief and Practice, merely from *Authority*. Nay if we attentively consider the Divisions of Mankind upon any Controversy, past or present, we shall soon be convinced, that the far greater Number of Partisans on

(a) 1 Cor. xiv. 20. (b) Rom. xiv. 1. (c) 1 Cor. xiv. 16.
(d) Heb. xv. 13. (e) Heb. v. 14.

either side are not engaged by the Truth or Evidence of Argument, but by Motives of Reverence or Aversion to those who appear the Principals in the Debate. Thus it always was with the Bulk of Mankind, and after all our fine Declarations on the Liberty of human Understanding, thus it always will be. Now we allow, 'tis the Duty of every Man, as far as he is able, and the Direction of the Law reaches, to compare his Conduct with the Law of Christ, and to be determined in all Questions to adhere to that which appears most agreeable to that Rule. But since in all difficult Questions, a great Part of Mankind are incapable, and a much greater are negligent of making a regular Inquiry, and both these in the Event will always be determin'd by *Authority*: All we contend for is, That in such Cases the Judgment of their *proper and lawful Minister* should be preferred before that of any other Person. The Commission of an *appointed Guide* cannot demand from us less Respect than this; thus much must be concluded even from that Interpretation of *ἡγούμενος* in the Text before consider'd, which was intended to be at least favourable to the Power of the Ministers. 'Tis plain, some *Authority* is there ascribed to them, because others are commanded to *obey* and *submit* to them. If therefore their Office implies no more than *Guiding* or *Leading*, this Authority must be allow'd them as *Guides* and *Leaders*; and if they have any Authority as distinguish'd by these Characters, they cannot have less than we have ascribed them.

It is indeed absurd to imagine any Person appointed by the *Commission* of a Superior, to be a *Guide* to others without thus much *Authority*. What signifies his Commission to guide us, if we are as much at Liberty to follow out our own Sentiments, or to be guided by any one else as we were before. If indeed this Guide shall attempt to lead us a Way manifestly contrary to his known Intention,

Or if we have probable Reasons to suspect either that he has mistaken his Way himself, or industriously designs to mislead us, we may with Humility suggest our Apprehensions: And for our greater Certainty, inquire of other credible Persons whom we meet. And if a great Number of these assure us we are out of our Way, and agree in directing us to some other, and support their Opinion and Direction with good Reasons; we may conclude, we are misled, and if our Guide will not hearken to these Reasons, 'tis our Duty to leave him so far as he thus errs, how much soever it may expose us to his Displeasure. But if we take upon us to oppose our own mere Opinion to his Judgment, or follow every idle Person who calls us another Way, or the bare Authority of any other Person, tho' equally credible with him; we defeat the very End of his Commission, and are guilty of Rebellion against that Superior who appointed him to lead us.

CHAP V.

Of the Authority committed to the Rulers of the Church, to Minister in the publick Offices of Religion.

THE Authority which we ascribe to the Rulers of the Church under this Branch of their Office, is,

I. That they are set apart and distinguish'd from the rest of the Congregation, as the proper Persons to offer up the Prayers and Supplications of the People to God.

II. That in the publick Worship of the Congregation, some Persons should preside over the rest, is not only agreeable to Order and Decency, but required by the Nature of the Action it self. For it

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cannot

cannot be conceived, how an Assembly of Men can unite in their Devotions, any other way than by joining with some one Person who offers up Prayers on the behalf of the whole Assembly. That the *Ministers* of the Church were the Persons appointed to this Office, I before proved. And 'tis reasonable to believe, that the Prayers of the Faithful are more acceptable to God when offered in the Manner which He has prescribed, it must follow that our Prayers will more effectually derive the Blessings of God upon us, when offer'd thus according to his Institution by Persons appointed to Him to this Office, than when presented by any other Person not thus appointed. And consequently, They are to be accounted of as the *Ordinary* visible *Intercessors* of the Church; or as some of the Fathers have express'd themselves *universi Medii* between God and his People.

For tho' Christ be our only *Mediator* in Heaven the only *Priest* who by the Merits of that Oblation himself once offer'd intercedes for us with God, and prevails for Acceptance and Success to our Prayers; yet has he ordain'd that these Prayers shou'd be offer'd in his Church by the publick *Ministers* of Religion; Them has he appointed to *Intercede* for his People in his Name, and to Plead his Merits and Satisfaction in their Behalf. All Christians indeed are commanded to pray for one another, and whenever they do so, they are properly *Intercessors* for one another; but this Office private Christians are to perform in the Closet or the Family. Publick Acts of Worship this Office belongs to the *Minister* as the Mouth of the Congregation. And therefore with the same Propriety that private Christians, who address God according to their State for the Happiness of their Brethren, may be said to be *Intercessors* for them, The Ministers may be call'd the Publick *Intercessors* of the Church. The ordinary Officers by whom the Prayers of the Congregation are presented to God, and consequently

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Persons by whose Ministry the Blessings pray'd for by the Congregation are ordinarily and regularly to be obtain'd from God.

2. Another Branch of their Authority in the publick Offices of Religion is the *Administration* of the *Sacraments*. That this was specially committed to them is evident from the Scriptures before cited. It is not, I think, pretended by any Christian, that the Consecration of the *Eucharist* belongs to any but the Ministry; much Dispute indeed has been rais'd concerning the Validity of *Baptism* given by private Christians: But without entring into the Merits of that Controversy, 'tis sufficient to my present Purpose to observe, 1. That the Scriptures plainly and expressly commit the Administration of this Sacrament to the Ministry. 2. That they no where expressly commit it to any other Persons. 3. That they who contend for the Validity of *Lay-Baptism* allow it to be *Irregular*; and that tho' the Act when done is valid, yet the Person had no *Authority* to do Prayers; from which Concession it follows, that this Office properly and regularly belongs to the *Ministers* of the Church, and that they only can act *Authoritatively* in the Administration of it. Which is as much as is here concern'd to prove.

CHAP. VI.

the Authority of Legislature committed to the Visible Rulers of the Church.

Among the Powers committed to the Superiors of the Church, we are to acknowledge their Authority to *make Laws*; but under these Limitations, that they relate only to *Externals*, and are not contradictory to the *Laws* of Christ.

As to the Internal Behaviour of his Servants Christ left so full and precise a Rule, that no Authority

on Earth can add to or diminish from it. And so whatever *External Ordinances* he has appointed to his Church, he has not intrusted any of his Ministers with Authority to reverse or alter. But with regard to the *Visible Action* He has given Authority to the Rulers of his Church to injoin such a Manner of performing his Commands, as may promote *Decency*, *Peace* and *Edification*: And as far as may be conducing to the same Ends, to Prescribe or Prohibit such or other Actions also as are in their nature Indifferent (*i. e.*) neither commanded nor forbidden by Him.

Thus we find the Council at Jerusalem, for Reasons of Peace and Expedience, prohibited Things which were *strangled, and Blood* (a). St. Paul also gave Laws to the *Corinthians*, for the greater Decency of their Publick Assemblies--- That Women should *not speak in them* (b)--- That they should be *cover'd* (c), for the more orderly Celebration of the Lord's Supper (d).

It has been objected indeed to this Argument That the Power of the Apostles was *Extraordinary*. That they were *infallibly* and *immediately* directed by the *Holy Spirit*, and consequently that it cannot be inferr'd from their Practice, that the Ordinary Rulers of the Church have this Power of prescribing Rules &c. Before we proceed, therefore, it concerns us to remove this Objection. Now we acknowledge

1. That all those *Miraculous Powers* that were given to the Apostles for the Conversion of the World were *Extraordinary*, and no Part of that Authority which was deriv'd by their Ordination on their Substitutes and Successors: But that They actually committed to the Ordinary Rulers of the Church such Powers as we contend for, has in part been shewn already; and I shall endeavour farther to confirm by direct Proofs. From which Proofs it

(a) Acts xv. (b) 1 Cor. xiv. 24. (c) 1 Cor. xi. (d) 1 Cor. xi.

And so appear, that beside those *Extraordinary* and *Temporary* Powers which were Personal, the Apostles were also invested with an *Ordinary Communicable Authority* of the same Extent with what we now claim, to those they could not transmit to others an Authority which they had not receiv'd themselves.

2. That the Apostles in All, and even in these *Ordinary* Parts of their Office, were assisted with a Measure of the *Divine Spirit* not afterwards continued to the Church, is easily granted; They were the Masters, or builders, who were first to form and Model this Society: And not only the Pattern according to which it was to be framed; but many of those Rules and Laws so, which they prescribed for the external Order and Edification of it, we believe were dictated to them by the *Spirit*. But the same Promise of the *Spirit* is extended also to their Successors *unto the End of the World*; and we are assured is fulfilled to them such Gifts as are necessary to preserve and continue that Order to the Church in which the Apostles left it.

But let us consider a little more attentively the Weight of this Objection as it affects the *Legislature* of the Church. The *Medium* by which it attempts to disparage our Inference from the Practice of the Apostles, is--That the Apostles were *immediately directed by the Spirit* to make Laws and Rules for the outward Peace and Order of the Church: Therefore (say the Objectors) it cannot be concluded from their Precedent, that other Persons, *not so directed*, have Authority to make such Rules, &c.

But I beg leave to observe, That the most obvious Conclusions from the Apostles being *immediately directed by the Spirit* to make such Laws and Rules for the outward Peace and Order of the Church; Are,

1. That the Outward Peace and Order of the Church are, in the Judgment of the *Holy Spirit*, things to be provided for by the Governours of it.

2. That such Kind of Rules and Prescriptions as the Apostle gave, are the best Means to preserve these Blessings to the Church.

Now

Now the *outward* Peace and Order of the Church will always require the Care and Superintendency of some Persons to provide for it. And since Apostles, the Governours of the Church at that Time, were by the *Holy Spirit* appointed to this Charge, this seems a Divine Designation of the Governours of the Church as the proper Persons to whom shou'd at all times Belong. And if this be allowed a Part of their Office, by what better and more effectual Provisions can they discharge this Office, than by the same to which the infallible Wisdom of God directed the Apostles, *viz.* by Prescribing Rules as shall from time to time appear conducive to Peace and Order.

It may perhaps be said, that the Rules prescribed by the Apostles were intended to be a full and perpetual Provision for these Ends to all Ages of the Church, and that no Person may presume to prescribe any other without the same *immediate Direction of the Spirit* which they had.

But if the Rules prescribed by the Apostles were intended to be a full and perpetual Provision for the Peace and Order of the Church in all Ages, these Rules are to remain of perpetual Use and Obligation to the Church in all Ages: But on the contrary, 'tis manifest that a great Part of those Rules were only a *Temporary* Provision adapted to the present State and Exigencies of those Churches which they were directed, as it must appear to one who observes the Rules given by St. Paul to the Church at *Corinth*; the greater Part of which were proper only for the State which that Church was then in, not yet settled under a Regular Ministry but govern'd and instructed by Persons Occasionally and Extraordinarily inspired; and accordingly the Use and Obligation of those Rules have not been thought by any, except a few Enthusiasts, to extend farther than to the particular Circumstances of the Church to which they were given. And the most natural Inference, from the Apostles being directed

the Spirit to provide for the Peace and Order of the Church, by such Rules as were adapted to the particular State and Exigences of it in *their time*, is, that 'tis the Will of God, that their Successors in the Government of the Church, shou'd follow their example, and prescribe such Rules as appear conducive to these Ends in the particular State and Circumstances of the Church in *their time*.

So far as any Rules given by the Apostles are at any time, and in any Circumstances of the Church, conducive to these Ends; so far they are of Force and Obligation: But when thro' the different Circumstances of the Church, they either obstruct these Ends, or are no longer necessary to promote them, Divine Intention in prescribing them is more equally comply'd with by their Repeal, than by their Continuance. And agreeably the Rules given by St. Paul to the Corinthians for Praying and Prophecy by turns, &c. which were expedient for that Church in the State it was then under, when a Regular Ministry came to be establish'd would have turb'd that Peace and Order which they were intended to promote. And so the Decree, prohibiting things strangled and Blood, when it appear'd no longer necessary to avoid Offence to the Jews, was in the succeeding Ages of the Church annull'd, withstanding the Apostle says, He wrote the former by the Commandment of the Lord (a), and the latter is expressly called a Decree of the Holy Ghost (b). So that the earliest and best Ages of the Church did not think the Rules givee by the Apostles perpetually Binding, notwithstanding the Divine Direction by which they were prescribed: or need to be of any farther Obligation than as the Reasons for which they were prescrib'd continued require them; But that when these Reasons ceased, the Governours of the Church had Authority,

(a) 1 Cor. xiv. 37. (b) Acts xv. 28.

ty, by the *Ordinary Power* committed to them. Orders Superfede or Repeal them: And since the same *Virtue* Authority is required to Repeal a Law as to Enact it. 'tis manifest they thought the same Authority, which the Apostles made these Laws, was transfused to them; (i. e.) That the Apostles in these Circumstances acted only by the same *Ordinary Power* which they deliver'd down to Them, tho' They (the Apostles) were in a more particular manner assisted and directed by the *Spirit* in the Exercise of it: so that when these *Extraordinary Assistances* ceased, or the *Ordinary Power* did nevertheless remain: And yet it was their Right and their Duty to exercise the same according to the best of their Discretion, as the *Ordinary* emergent Exigences of the Church requir'd, without waiting for that *immediate and special Direction* of the *Spirit* by which the Apostles acted.

From what has been offer'd in reply to this Objection I observe, that supposing the Truth of what is suggested in it, That the Apostles in prescribing these Rules acted always by the *immediate Direction* of the *Spirit*; and that none but the Apostles, during their Lives, were allow'd to prescribe them, we need are as full Concessions as can be desired; yet from these Concessions, it will not follow that the succeeding Governours of the Church are excluded from this Power. How weak and inconclusive must this Objection appear if neither of these Propositions is true?

As to the *First*, 'tis manifest St. Paul delivers Rules which he expressly tells us were not the *Operation of the Spirit*--- To the rest speak I not the *Lord* of any Brother hath a Wife that believeth not, and she pleas'd to dwell with him, let him not put her away; Here we see He speaks in the Style of Authority---Let him not put her away; and to the Woman Let Her not leave Him. But in prescribing

Orders, it must be allow'd that He acted only in the Virtue of his General Commission, as a Ruler of Christ's Church, by which He was authoris'd to make any such Laws as He saw convenient, provided they were not contrary to the Laws of Christ. And since 'tis plain, the Apostles prescribed Rules for which They had not the *express Direction of the Spirit*; and since the Ordinary Governours of the Church are not denied to have as much Authority as the Apostles in all things in which They were not inspir'd, or which did not relate to their Mission to convert the World, their Precedent must in these Instances be acknowledg'd conclusive for this Power as the Ordinary Ministry.

But Secondly, The Instances are numerous in scripture, in which this Authority was exercis'd by persons who were not Apostles. In the Council at Jerusalem, not only the Apostles, but the Elders of Jewry incurr'd in the Decrees of that Assembly (a). When Paul sends a general Direction to the Church at Corinth, *Let all Things be done decently and in Order* (b); but the prescribing such particular Rules as should be necessary to that end, he leaves to the Superiours of that Church. And so he informs Titus, that it was a Part of his Commission in Crete, to *set in order the Things that were wanting* (c), which must imply an Authority to make such Rules as he in these Discretion should think conducive to that Order which was wanting; so that others also who were called Apostles, exercised this Authority with their Apostleship. And consequently, the ordinary Governours of the Church have sufficient Ground from scripture for the Right they claim to prescribe such Rules; tho' it should be granted, this Power could not be inferr'd from the Practice of the Apostles themselves. And since this Power was given to these persons by the Apostles, their being immediately directed by the Spirit, proves that it was the Direction of the Spirit, that they should have this Power.

(a) Acts xv. 6, 23. (b) 1 Cor. xiv. 40. (c) Tit. i. 5.

As to the *Extent* of this Legislative Power of the Church I before limited it to *Externals*, and to such Actions as are either *commanded* or left *undetermined* by Christ. It cannot extend to any Action *forbidden* by Christ, or to impose any Law on the *Conscience* of Men or prescribe any Thing to the Faith or Practice of Men as a *Condition of Salvation*. The Rulers of the Church, therefore, as Legislators, may not condescend with themselves with the *inward Belief* of the Mind, or the *secret Grace* of the Heart in their Laws, nor to be fix the Penalty of *Damnation* to the Transgression of them. These are the *Peculiar*s of Christ's Authority, but their Power is limited to the *External* Action, and this *External* Performance is not required by their Law as necessary to *Salvation*, but necessary to Men's Admission or Continuance in the Church's *outward Communion*.

They *Teach* indeed, that the *inward Belief* of certain Truths, and the *inward Obedience* of the Soul in moral Duties, are necessary to *Salvation*. But this is the *Doctrine*, and not the *Law* of the Church. As a *Law*, 'tis referr'd wholly to the Authority of Christ: But these Things the Church teaches, and is obliged to Teach, because it believes them to be essential Parts of Christian Religion. *Doctrine*

But with Regard to the *External* Observance of all Christ's Commands, and as Terms of *outward* Communion, the Governours of the Church may ordain *Laws* or *Rules*, and injoin such Actions as are agreeable to Christ's Laws, and prohibit such as are contrary to them. They may order the Time of publick Prayers and Fasts, and the Behaviour to be observed in them: They may direct the Exercise of our Charity, and other moral Duties. And with respect to Faith and Doctrine, since the publick Profession and Teaching of those are required by Christ's Laws, they properly fall within the Direction of the Church, and accordingly the Rulers of it may injoin the publick Profession of such Articles, and the publick Teaching of such Doctrines as are agreed since

to Scripture, and forbid such as are contrary to it. To this Branch of their Office indeed it has been objected, that it implies an Authority of *interpreting* Scripture prejudicial to our Rights, as rational Men and Christians, to judge for our selves what we are to believe and profess; and to the Right of every Teacher of the Gospel, to judge for himself what he is to teach. And because the *Legislature* of the Church in these Points has been thought to be very much affected by this Objection, it may be of use to consider it a little more distinctly.

How far the Rulers of the Church, as *Teachers*, have Authority to direct the *inward Assent* of the Mind, has been consider'd and stated in a former inquiry, The Point here in Question is, how far they have Authority to direct and require our *External Profession*, or *Publick Teaching* of the Doctrines of the Gospel. Now I presume it will not be denied, 1. That all Christians are indispensably obliged to believe some Articles of Faith, on Pain of Damnation; because Christ has expressly declared, *That he who believeth not shall be damned*. And since he who believes these Propositions in a different Sense, from what Christ intended in them, does not believe on Doctrines of Christ, but a Proposition of his own making; it follows, that we are bound to believe these necessary Articles in the same Sense in which Christ meant them: With Respect therefore to *Christ's Laws*, Men are not at full Liberty what to believe, or what not to believe, any farther than they are at Liberty to choose, whether they will be saved or damned.

2. That every Preacher of the Gospel is strictly oblig'd by the *Law of Christ*, to preach those Doctrines only which Christ has taught.

3. That the Rulers of the Church have Authority to require our *External Observance* of all Christ's Laws, at least of all Laws which he has strictly oblig'd his Disciples in their several Stations to obey. And since the only *External Observance* that can be paid

paid to a Law, requiring us to Believe, or to Teach Doctrine is openly *Professing* such Belief, and *Teaching* such Doctrines as are directed by that Law; it follows that the Rulers of the Church must have Authority to require us openly to profess our Assent to such Articles, and to teach such Doctrines as Christ has required us according to our Stations to Believe and Teach.

The Question then to be resolved in Order to satisfy this Objection is, whether the Rulers of the Church have Authority, as *Law-givers*, to require us to profess such Articles to be *professed*, and such Doctrines to be *taught*, as they from their own Interpretation of Scripture think Christ has required us according to our Stations to Profess or Teach?

Now, if the Rulers of the Church are allowed to have any Authority to require an open Profession of Faith, and to prescribe what Doctrines shall be openly Taught; it will be found to follow as a necessary Consequence, that they have Authority to require such Profession to be made, and such Doctrines to be taught, as they from their own Interpretation of Scripture believe Christ has required to be professed and taught: Because, if this Authority were permitted them to direct any Thing contrary to their own Interpretation of Scripture, they would have Authority to direct what they believe contrary to the Law of Christ, and consequently to contradict what to them appears a Law of Christ. If they may permit Men to profess or teach any Thing contrary to what they believe Christ has directed, the Absurdity will be the same: For if they may permit Men to commit what they think Christ has forbidden, and so be Partakers of the Sin, and moreover be guilty of a distinct Sin in their own, in not executing that Authority which Christ has given them, to prohibit all open Violations of his Laws. Either, therefore, we must determine that they have any Authority to require an open Profession of Faith to be made, or to prescribe what

Doctrines shall be openly taught, or else we must follow them to exercise this Authority according to their own Sense and Interpretation of Scripture.

Now, that the Rulers of the Church have Authority to injoin a publick Profession of Faith, as a Condition of External Communion, 'tis evident; because the Power of admitting Men into the Church by Baptism, is committed to them. For an open Profession of Christian Faith, is a necessary Condition of Baptism; and consequently, they must have Authority to require this Profession, which is the previous Condition of it.

In the Exercise indeed of this Power, they are confined to require no Article to be *profess'd*, but what the Scripture plainly requires to be *believ'd*. And since no particular Form is prescribed in Scripture in which this Profession is to be made, it must be left to the Rulers of the Church to extract from Scripture such plain Articles, as every Person shall profess before he is Baptized, and so far to interpret Scripture, as to judge what is plain and fit to be required. And consequently their Obligation to injoin no Profession, but what is agreeable to Scripture, must in the Execution of their Office be resolv'd to this, that they are bound to require no Article to be *profess'd*, but what they in their Conscience think the Scripture plainly requires to be *believ'd*. But the Rulers of the Church are farther to be consider'd, as Guardians of the Churches Peace and Edification, and vested with Authority to make such Laws as are necessary to promote and secure these Ends. And since the Peace and Edification of the Church is no way so much endanger'd, as by Men's openly teaching Doctrines contrary to those taught in the Church, which have therefore obtain'd the Name of Heresies or Divisions; They must also have Authority to prescribe what Doctrines shall be publicly taught: And tho' in the Exercise of this Power also, they are limited by the Laws of Christ, require nothing to be taught, but what is agreeable

able to Scripture, and prohibit nothing but what is contrary to it; yet the Application of this must be left to their own Judgment and Conscience. What, upon the Result of their Inquiry, appears to them agreeable to Scripture, that they must command to be taught; and what appears repugnant to it, that they must forbid: And if in executing this or the former Part of their Office, they prescribe any Thing which happens not to be agreeable to the Intention of Christ's Law, they have no Right to all that can be said in excuse of any Person, who acts upon a mistaken Sense of Scripture.

In all indeed that they challenge in the Execution of either Office, they claim no other Right in that Station, but what is earnestly contended for by all private Christians in their Station. For the Governours of the Church are as much obliged to their Conscience to perform the Duties of their Station according to the Rule of God's Word, as any inferior Christian is to perform the Duties of his Station. And since the Admission of Men into the Church by *Baptism*, and providing for the *Peace* and *Edification* of the Church, are Duties of their Station, no Reason can exclude them from the same Right of interpreting Scripture for the Direction of their Conscience, in the Discharge of these Duties, which every private Christian demands for the Direction of his Conscience, in the ordinary Duties of Life: since it is impossible for them to perform these Duties with a good Conscience, without judging of Scripture what Articles they should require to be profess'd, and what Doctrines they should require to be taught; They must consequently have a Right so far to interpret Scripture, as to judge what Articles are to be profess'd, and what Doctrines are to be taught: And since their Commission obliges them also to require such Profession to be made, and such Doctrines to be taught, as they from their Interpretation of Scripture judge fit and necessary. They must also have Authority by their Commission

to join such Professions to be made, and such Doctrines to be taught; because whatever they are required by their Commission to perform, they have certainly Authority to perform. And lastly, since Subjection requir'd from the Inferiors, is exactly proportion'd to the Authority intrusted with the Superiors, if the Superiors have Authority to prescribe in any of these Instances, their Subjects are bound to obey each Prescription. All the Difficulty then that remains is, what Degree of Obedience is due to these Laws, which will be consider'd under the Character of a Subject of Christ's Visible Church.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Jurisdiction committed to the Rulers of the Visible Church.

SINCE Laws without Sanctions, would be no more than an Advice; and a Legislative Power, would be of little Use without Authority to execute Penalties of its Laws on those who transgress them, the Rulers of the Church must be consider'd as vested also with judicial Authority, to censure or punish Offenders.

That this Authority was by our Lord committed to his Apostles; that in Virtue of that Commission, they executed this Authority; that during their Lives, other Persons also were by them ordain'd to the same Power, and That the succeeding Ages of the Church did constantly Exercise this Power, has been learnedly and incontestably proved by the venerable Prelate (a) before cited. I shall at present assume, that in consequence of his Lordship's Reasonings, it will be granted, that the Governours of the Church have a rightful Claim to this Power.

If we consider the Nature of this Power, 'tis not properly called a Spiritual Power; for though the Spirit, strictly speaking, signifies the inner Man, or

(a) Dr. Potter's Discourse of Church Government, chap. 5.
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hidden Man of the Heart, who is Subject only to the Jurisdiction of Christ; yet this Authority has obtained the Name of Spiritual, because it is given for Spiritual Ends for *Edification* (a), &c. and the Penalties it inflicts are different from those inflicted by the Civil Magistrate, which in opposition to these are call'd *Temporal*. For though 'tis certain, that divers bodily Diseases, and Death it self, frequently attended the Censures of the Church in the first Age of the Gospel; yet this was a *miraculous Annexion* to the Ecclesiastical Sentence, and no Part of the ordinary Power of the Church, which reaches no farther than to exclude from some or all the External Privileges of that Society, or restore the Offenders to them again, a Power which fundamentally belongs to every Society.

But it doth not hence follow, that *Temporal* Penalties may not be lawfully, or usefully annex'd to the Censures of the Church; the contrary may rather be presumed, since God himself did miraculously joyn such to the Censures of the first Age. And the Civil Magistrate to whom the ordinary Power of *Temporal* Penalties belongs, may he conclude it lawful and proper for him to add the same kind of Penalties to the ordinary Sentences of the Church. That he may inflict temporal Penalties on those Actions which offend the Church, so far as the same endanger the Peace of the State, is not disputed; and that he may exert this Power with an immediate Regard to the outward Welfare of the Church, seems also plain, because he is not only the Guardian of the *Civil Peace*, but also the *Nursing Father of the Church* (b); which Character cannot imply less than that he should protect and encourage the Friends and Ornaments of it, and discourage the Enemies and Scandals of it, without how he can effect more than his meanest Subjunct any otherwise, than by the Execution of his Power is not easily imagin'd.

(a) 2 Cor. xiii. 10. (b) 1st. xlix. 23.

Neither, is the *Ecclesiastical* Officer any way unqualified for this Delegation of *Civil* Power. For if the divine Wisdom thought the Rulers of the Church proper Persons to be intrusted with the Infliction of those *miraculous Penalties*, which attended the Primitive Censures of the Church; no Reason can be given why they should be unfit to be vested with that *Civil* Power, which the Magistrate may apply to the Protection of the Church, and which seems to have succeeded in the Place of that former *miraculous Power*; but then neither of these are to be look'd on as properly *Ecclesiastical Powers*, but as the one was the *extraordinary Interposition of God*, so the other is wholly derived from the *Civil Magistrate*; and when both are taken away, the *Ecclesiastical Power* will nevertheless remain intire.

As to the *Extent* of this *Judicial Power*, 'tis under the same Limitations with the *Legislative Authority* of the Church: The Persons who are subject to it are the *visible* Members of Christ's Church, and the Actions that fall within its Cognizance are their *visible* and *external* Behaviour: Farther than this, either to Persons or Actions it cannot extend, for those who are without God Judgeth (a); and the interior Conduct of any Man can only be discern'd by Him who sees in Secret. But as far as any Part of our Moral or Religious Behaviour is *visible*, so far it is subject to the *Jurisdiction* of the Church: So far as the Church has Authority to make *Laws*, so far it must have Power to inflict *Punishments*: And since, (as before observ'd) the Governours of the Church have Authority not only to prescribe such *indifferent* Actions as may promote Peace and Order, but also to direct the *external* Observance of Christ's Laws, and prohibit such Actions as are *visible* Transgressions of them; They must have Power to inflict *Penalties*, both on Offenders against their Rules of

(a) 1 Cor. v. 13.

Peace, and on such Persons who *visibly* transgress Christ's Laws.

Not that they pretend to execute the *Laws of Christ*, for then they must inflict the *Penalty* denounced by him (*i. e.*) *Eternal Damnation*: But they execute only *their own Laws* concerning the *external Obedience* of Christ's Commands; and according to the *Penalties* which they inflict are only *Suspension* or *Expulsion* from their Communion.

They *teach* indeed, that Men are obliged in *Conscience* and under the *Pains* of Sin, to obey all the *Laws* which are not contrary to the *Laws of Christ*. But then (as I before distinguish'd,) this is not a *Law*, but the *Doctrine* of the Church; neither do they teach that these *Penalties* attend Men's *Actions* as they are *Transgressions* of *their Laws*; but as they are *Transgressions* of such *Laws of Christ*, as require a *Submission* to those who are appointed to *rule over them*. But to proceed

That the Church has *Authority* to forbid and punish open and notorious *Violations* of *Christ's Moral Laws* is acknowledged: And since it has been already shewn that the *Faith* of Men is not exempted from the *Laws* of the Church, the same Reason may also prove that 'tis not privileged from the *Censures* of it. It is granted, that the *inward Act* of the Mind, by which we affirm or deny the *Truth* of any *Article*, is not cognizable by any human *Authority*; but the *external Profession* of Faith is a *visible Part* of our Behaviour. And since Christ has left as plain *Laws* concerning our *Faith*, as concerning our *Moral Actions*; there appears no Reason why *notorious Offences* against the one, may not be forbidden and punish'd by the *Rulers* of the Church, as well as *notorious Offences* against the other.

What Christ has not required Men to *believe*, the Church has not *Authority* to require Men to *profess*; but where Christ has positively demanded our *Faith*, there the Church, as *Judge* of the *external Behaviour* of Christ's Members, has *Authority*

to demand our *Profession*: And the Practice of the Church has always been agreeable to this Rule. Both in the Apostolick and the succeeding Ages, an open *Profession* of Christian Faith has always been required as a necessary Condition of *Baptism*: And since the *Profession* of this Faith is the express *Condition* upon which any Person is receiv'd into this Society; it follows, that when he breaks that *Condition*, and professes a Faith contrary to this, the Rulers of the Church have the same Power to expell him from this Society, as they had before to refuse him Admission into it, unless he comply'd with the Terms requir'd.

And since, as *Guardians* of the Peace and Edification of the Church, they have Power by their Laws to prohibit the open *Teaching* such Doctrines, as tend to divide and seduce the Members of this Society; they must also have Authority to punish such as offend against these Laws. And agreeably we find St. Paul excommunicated *Hymenæus*, *Alexander*, and *Philetus* (a), for teaching Doctrines contrary to the Faith of Christ. *Titus* is commanded to Reject an Heretick after the first and second Admonition (b). And in the Vision of St. John Christ reproves the Bishops of *Pergamus* and *Thyatira*, the former, because He suffer'd those who held the Doctrine of *Balaam* and the *Nicolaitans* (c); the other, because He suffer'd the Woman *Jezebel* to seduce his Servants (d). From whence 'tis evident, not only that they had Authority to cast them out, for else it could not have been their Fault that they suffer'd them; but also that these were Crimes for which they ought to have been cast out. We may therefore conclude, that the Church has altogether the same Authority to punish those who publickly offend against the Doctrine of Faith, as those who publickly offend against the Morality of the Gospel.

(a) 1 Tim. i. 20. 2 Tim. ii. 17. (b) Tit. iii. 10. (c) Rev. ii. 20. (d) Ibid.

Consequent to the Power of *condemning* and *punishing* the *sinning* Offenders, is that of *Absolving* or *Releasing* them any upon their Repentance.

This Power, as to the *Nature* and *Extent* of it, is exactly proportion'd to the former. The Church cannot *remit* any Penalties, but what it has Authority to *inflict*; and since it cannot inflict the *Eternal* Penalties of Sin, it cannot absolve the Offender from them.

As the Offence is a Transgression of the *Law* of the Church, the *Absolution* of the Church doth perfectly and intirely restore the Criminal to the Condition of an upright and innocent Man, and re-instate him in all the *External* Privileges of that Society: And as it is a Transgression of the *Law* of Christ, if the *External* Signs and Fruits of Repentance appear in the Penitent, the Rulers of the Church may and ought to declare that he is *Absolved*, is that his Sin is *Remitted*, and that he is restored to the State of Grace and Favour with Christ, And We may the contrary, where these Signs of Repentance do not appear, they are bound to declare the Person, to be *Impenitent* under the Displeasure of Christ, and to the Curse of the Law; and that as by their Censures, that he is cut off from the *Visible Society* of the Faithful here on Earth, so he is cut off by the Judgment of Christ from his Union with him and his *Invisible Church*. But this Declaration is not their Sentence, but their *Doctrine*. As *Pastors* and *Teachers* they are obliged to remind the *Impenitent* of the apparent Danger of his State, and to comfort the Penitent with Assurance of Pardon upon these *External* evidences of his Conversion. But this they cannot pronounce as *Judges*, because Christ only can discern whether the Repentance be feign'd or real, and accordingly determine the State of the Man towards God.

That the *Prayers* of the Faithful offer'd in behalf of the Penitent may be Means of great Efficacy to prevail with God to pardon the *Internal* Sin, and

omit the Penalties threatned to it, cannot, I think, without any appearance of Reason be denied. That the Absolutions of the Church were accompanied with solemn Prayers to God to receive the Penitent unto his Favour, and that the Penitent was bound to intreat these Intercessions of the Church as proper Means of reconciling him to God, appears from the earliest Histories of the Church, and may be err'd from several Passages and Directions of Scripture (a). That the Pastors and Elders of the Church are appointed by God to preside in all public Acts of Worship, and that Prayers offer'd through their Ministry are in a more especial manner acceptable to God, has been already proved. And that their Ministry was particularly required in these Applications to God for Pardon of Sin, and of it a special Efficacy is promised to their Intercession, is evident from that Direction of St. James before cited.

And We may therefore affirm, 1. That the Pastors of the Church, as Teachers and Preachers of the Gospel, have Authority to declare to the Penitent, according to the apparent Signs of Repentance in him, that his Sin is either remitted or retain'd by God. 2. That as they are the ordinary Visible Intercessors of the Church appointed by God to bless in his Name, and offer up Supplications to him, their Prayer will with a special Efficacy prevail with God to forgive the Sins of his People. But neither these Declarations nor these Prayers are judicial Acts, neither does it appear that the Church has any judicial Authority to remit any, but those External Penalties of Sin which it inflicts.

But the Effect both of the Censures and Absolutions of the Church, I shall have Occasion to consider more fully under my next Inquiry, in which I proceed to consider the Character of a Subject in Christ's Visible Church.

Vid. Thorndike's Rights of the Church in a Christian State, and 19. 20. & seqq.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Subjects in Christ's Visible Church: the Obedience they owe to the Authority of the Rulers.

FR O M what has been ascribed to the *Superiours* and *Governours* in this Society, 'tis easy to Form our Idea of the *Subjects* in it. For this Character is wholly relative to the former, and is comprehended in such an Obedience as the Authority vested in their *Superiours* requires from them.

1. With Respect to the Office of the *Superiour Teachers*, a Subject of Christ's Visible Church is consider'd as bound to consult and *advise* with them in the Regulation of his Faith and Practice, to do so with Reverence and Humility to their *Instructors* and to prefer the *Authority* of their *Doctrinal* Decisions to the *Authority* of any other Person teaching contrary to them.

2. With Regard to their Commission, to Minister in the publick Offices of Religion, the Subject is obliged to attend to and join with them in all Acts of Worship, to desire their *Prayers* and *Intercession* for him, to receive the publick *Ordinances* of Religion at their Ministry, not to *usurp* upon their Office himself, nor to admit any other Person in this Character in opposition to them.

3. With Regard to their *Legislative Power*, the Rulers of the Church have Authority to regulate the *External Practice* of such moral or instituted duties as Christ has commanded, and to enact *Ruler's Laws* for the Preservation of *External Peace* and Order, the Subject is bound to obey and submit to their *Laws* and *Prescriptions*. And,

4. Since they are vested also with *Authority* and *Jurisdiction* to punish such as offend against these *Laws*, the Subject is also obliged to acknowledge their *Authority*, and submit to the *Inflictions* of it.

The great Question is, what Kind or Degree of Obedience is due to the several Powers contain'd in this Commission of the Superiour? For so far as the Superiour is limited in his Authority, so far also is the Subject limited in his Obedience.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Obedience due to the Superiors, as Teachers and Ministers.

THE Authority of the Superiours as Teachers was consider'd with so particular a Regard to the Obligations it laid on their Inferiours, that the Restrictions of their Obedience to it must sufficiently appear from what has been already offer'd; and as such Restrictions as affect this in common with other Parts of their Character, they will be found rationally consider'd.

With respect to their Authority as commission'd Ministers in the Holy Offices of the Religion, we may consider the Obedience or Submission of the Subject limited,

When any Person assumes this Authority to whom it is not committed.

When Persons duly ordain'd to this Authority exceed their Commission in the Execution of it.

Both these Defects indeed are to be consider'd in the Subject, as either excusing or limiting his Obedience with respect to every Branch of the Superiours Authority: But the Limitations arising from the former of these I wou'd observe more especially with respect to *this Office* and that of *Teaching*: In these Offices are more frequently usurp'd and Men are more easily prevail'd on to admit of Errors in these Characters, than either as *Lawyers* or *Judges* over them. Now, whoever takes upon

upon him to execute either of these Offices, without being duly call'd and appointed to them according to the Institution of Christ, 'tis certain has no *Authority* in them than any other private Christian, and consequently no more Regard or Submission due to him, however he may appear distinguished by his *Gifts* and Abilities. These Qualifications in themselves may recommend him as a fit Person to be admitted into the Ministry; but till He is regularly admitted, He has no publick Character, his Administrations are null and void as to any *Authority*, and all Christians ought to detest and oppose him as *a Thief and a Robber*. For it is not a Consideration of little Importance as some Men imagine, by whom the Ministry we offer up our *Prayers* to God, or whose Hands we receive his *Ordinances*. Wherein allowance may be made for this Defect in the Ministry where 'tis occasion'd by necessary and unavoidable Impediments, is not here in question: But necessarily we are assured, the Blessings and Graces of Christianity teaches us to expect from these Ordinances, can only be derived to us by them, administered according to Christ's Institution by Persons regularly call'd as He has directed, and such may be had, and we may lawfully join with them and use their Ministry, to depart from them is to rebel against the Authority of Christ who appointed them.

As for *Moral*, or any other *Personal* Defects, *want of Commission*, tho' they are just Reasons which the Superiors of the Church may refuse one Admission into the Ministry, or depose from the Exercise of it; yet these are not Reasons for which any private Christian may draw himself from their Administrations as taught by our Church in the Twenty sixth Canon. 2. Tho' the Minister is duly Commissioned to these Offices, He may be guilty of such Infirmities or Defects in the Execution of them, as may excuse the Subject from joining with him or

ing to him. For Instance, He may call upon him to join in unlawful *Prayers*; He may refuse to administer the *Sacraments* according to Christ's Institution, either leaving out some Essential Part of the Action, or adding something Impious or Prophanous to it: In such Instances, 'tis evident, He acts without Commission from Christ, and therefore without any Authority, and the Subject is not only at Liberty, but obliged to withdraw himself from Him. Now far the Subject is bound to submit to the Judgment or Opinion of the Superior, as to the Lawfulness or Unlawfulness of such Prayers, or the Regularity of such Administrations, is to be determined by the Authority committed to him as a Teacher, which was stated in a former Inquiry: And how far the Subject is obliged to submit to the Use of such Prayers and Administrations as directed by the Laws of the Church, depends upon what Obedience he owes to the *Legislative Power* of the Church; which comes next to be consider'd.

C H A P. X.

Of the Obedience due to the Superiors, as Legislators.

THE *Legislative Power* of the Church, I observ'd was limited,

- I. To direct only the *External Action*.
- II. To prescribe only such External Actions as are agreeable to the *Laws* of Christ.

The Former of these Limitations proceeds from a natural Defect in the Subjects of this Authority, whose Power cannot extend to the Cognisance of their Interior Conduct; and may therefore more properly be call'd an Exclusion or Nullity of their Power, than a Limitation of it: For tho' they are

authorised to propose and inculcate the Laws which Christ with respect to the *internal* Behaviour of Subjects, yet in this They do not act as *Law-givers* but as *Teachers*, and the Obligations of the Subject to submit to them in the Exercise of this Power have been already consider'd.

But the *Latter* Limitation of their Power, to prescribe only such Actions as are agreeable to the Laws of Christ, does not proceed from a Natural Incapacity to prescribe any other Actions, but from the Institution and Appointment of Christ who has thus restrain'd them. These Bounds 'tis evident the Ruler may transgress either thro' Design or Mistake; and consequently 'tis of great Consequence to the Subject to know how far he is obliged to obey Him in the Exercise of this Power.

It is supposed then, that the Authority of Rulers is limited to require nothing by their Law but what is agreeable to the Laws of Christ; we never therefore they take upon them to prescribe any Action forbidden by Christ's Law, they do without any Commission, and the Subject can *actively* comply with their Commands, because he is under a prior Obligation to obey God rather than Man.

And as it is allowed to the Governours of the Church to judge of the Sense of Scripture in enacting these Laws, so it must also be allowed to the Subject to judge of the Sense of Scripture and of the Agreeableness of these Laws to the order to determine how far he may *actively* conform to them.

In forming this Judgment indeed neither the Ruler nor the Subject act properly as Members of the *Visible* Church, but as Members of the *Internal*. The Ruler in prescribing the Law compares the Subject's Conduct immediately with the Will of Christ, the Subject in determining whether he may actively obey this Law compares it immediately with the Laws of Christ. This is an *Internal* Action

which He is immediately and only Subject to Christ; and consequently whenever He believes that the Law of his visible Superiors is contrary to the Law of Christ, He is bound to decline an *active* Compliance with it.

Not that He is always free from Sin when he refuses his Obedience to such Laws as appear to him contrary to the Laws of Christ; Because He is indispensably obliged to obey some Laws of Christ in the same Sense in which Christ intended them: When therefore his Superior prescribes to him an *external* Observance agreeable to that Sense and intention of the Law of Christ in which He is bound to understand and obey it; It is not his refusal will excuse him from Sin in not Obeying it, because He is obliged by the Law of Christ to obey it in the same Sense in which his Ruler imposes it to his *External* Observance: But so far as Mistake of the Meaning of Christ's Law is excusable, so far is He excused for not *actively* obeying such Prescriptions of his Superiors as He thinks contrary to Christ's Law.

Where He only *Doubts* whether the Action required be contrary to Christ's Law, or not; (*i. e.*) where the Appearances of Reason are so equal that cannot resolve on either Side; There, I think, the Authority of his lawful Governours ought to be the Scale, and determine for an *Active* Compliance: Because by Obeying his Superiors, He runs the Hazard of Offending against some known Law, some Law which by his doubting confesses He does not know whether Christ enjoyn'd or not, and consequently does not know whether the Action commanded be contrary to a Law of Christ or not: But by Disobeying Superiors he breaks a clear and undoubted Law of Christ.

either has St. Paul taught any thing contrary to his Resolution, in the Rules which he gives *Corinthians* concerning *Doubtful things*; Because

the Things he speaks of are such as were uncommanded by any Authority, Human or Divine. Whereas in the Case before us, the Action is proposed to be commanded by the Authority of the Church; an Authority which we are bound to obey in all Things not contrary to the Laws of Christ.

To such Rules as the Governours of the Church claim Authority to prescribe for *Decency, Order, and Edification*; when the Action, or Circumstance of the Action which they direct, is acknowledg'd in its Nature indifferent, an *Active* Obedience is undoubtedly due. For these Actions cannot be contrary to Christ's Laws, because 'tis supposed that Christ has neither commanded nor forbid them, but left them undetermin'd. Neither is the Subject at liberty to judge whether what is prescribed be expedient or conducive to these Ends: This is left wholly to the Discretion of the Superiors, and whoever refuses to obey them upon Pretence of Inexpediency, usurps upon their Office, and is no longer a Subject, but a Judge. Nothing farther is to be required by Him, but whether the Action is in its Nature lawful: If it appears contrary to the Laws of Christ, He cannot with good Conscience obey the Command which prescribes it: If Intirely evident or Doubtful, 'tis his Duty to perform it, without the Reasons already suggested.

But all these Laws of the Church, whatever Pretence of Opinion may be of their Inconsistency with the Laws of Christ, or however we may be exempted from an *Active* compliance with them, we are certainly obliged *Passively* to obey; Because we are obliged to obey our lawful Superiors as far as they can do it without Sin; and submitting to the Penalties of these Laws is not a Sin against any Command of Christ. Neither can this be esteem'd an unreasonable hardship upon the Subject; for more is impos'd on the Subject in his Station, than obliges the Ruler in his. As the Ruler is oblig'd to

submit to any present Inconveniences that may attend the Performance of his Duty, so is the Subject obliged to submit to any that may attend the Performance of his. And since Christ has appointed Rulers in his Visible Church, with Authority to prescribe to Mens *External* Observance such Rules shall appear to Them agreeable to Christ's Laws, whenever they act according to this Commission, they do their Duty, and obey a Law of Christ: and whatever Law they have Authority to enact, they have also Authority to Execute in the Punishment of those who offend against it: And in whatever case They have Authority to Punish, their Subjects are obliged to submit to their Inflictions but (as I observed) the Subjection required from the Inferiors is always exactly proportion'd to the Authority of the Superiors.

This Submission is indeed necessary to the very being of the Church, as a *Visible* Society; For if the Laws of the Church are null and void as to all *External* Obligation as often as any Person thinks to him not agreeable to the Laws of Christ. They is never be Executed upon any Offender at all; therefore 'tis but his saying, he thinks them repugnant to Christ's Laws, and upon this Supposition he is intirely exempted from their Power. And in this Word is always to be taken, since no human Authority can judge whether his Persuasion be real or pretended: So that in the Event here will be Rulers without any *Authority*, and *Laws* without any *Obligation* (i. e.) there will be neither Rulers nor Laws, but all will be equal, and every one left to do what is right in his own Eyes, and consequently there will be no *visible* Society at all, since a *visible* Society cannot be conceived, without an Obligation to some Social Laws, and a Magistracy to interpret and execute these Laws. If therefore the Church be a *visible* Society, the Magistrates and Officers of this Society must have Authority to require an *External* Obedience to the Laws of it, and the

the Subjects must be obliged *externally* to obey the Laws: either to perform the Action required, or submit to the Penalties imposed; since this Society cannot subsist without either an *Active* or *Passive* Obedience to the Laws of it. Either therefore we must say that the Church is not a *visible* Society instituted by Christ, but an arbitrary Combination of Men to be dissolved at Pleasure; or else, we must acknowledge that every Christian is bound in Conscience to pay this Submission to the Glories of it, which is so necessary to the very Being of such a Society.

CHAP XI.

Of the Obedience due to the Jurisdiction of the Church, and of the external Effect of the Penalties inflicted by it.

WITH respect to the *Jurisdiction* of the Church, the Limitation of the Subjects Obedience also to be determin'd by the Extent of that Judicial Authority committed to the Rulers of it. Three Points seem especially to offer themselves to us in this Inquiry.

- I. How far the Subject is obliged to submit to the Sentence of his Superiors.
- II. How far he is affected by the Penalties which they inflict.

As to the *First*, where the Superiors take upon them to censure Actions which are not submitted to their Cognisance, or to inflict such kind of Penalties as they have no Authority to inflict; the Subject cannot properly be bound by their Sentence.

Thus for instance, shou'd the Ecclesiastical Rulers take Cognisance of an Offence purely Civil, they cannot inflict Civil Penalties on an Offence purely Ecclesiastical.

real, unless he has received a Delegation of such power from the Civil Magistrate; The Inquiry is *non Judice*, and the whole Process upon it is all and illegal: And the Subject without breach of any Duty he owes to his *Ecclesiastical* Superiors may appeal for Relief to the *Secular* Power, to whom the Cognisance of his Cause properly belongs, and to whom both he and his *Ecclesiastical* Superiors are in this respect equally subject.

But where the Action falls properly within the Cognisance of the Rulers, and the Penalties which they adjudge are of such a Nature as, by their Original Power and by the Direction of their Law, they have Authority to inflict; tho' the Person may really innocent of the Crime alledg'd against him, if the publick Evidence of his Guilt appears greater than the Proof of his Innocence, The Judge, is obliged to proceed *secundum allegata & probata*, does him no Injury in inflicting the Penalties of Law upon him: He has had the advantage of the utmost Provision that can be made for Innocence in any human Judicatory, and is obliged to submit to the Sentence. He has indeed a Right to farther Appeals for the Re-examination of his Cause, which the Subordinations of Power in that Society will admit: But if in the ultimate Resort of Inquiry, the Sentence against him is affirm'd, He is obliged to acquiesce in it; Because without this submission, 'tis impossible any Government can subsist, or any Laws be executed.

And this is no more than must be asserted with respect to all Judicature, as well *Civil* as *Ecclesiastical*. Upon the last Result of Inquiry, the Innocence of a Person arraign'd does not Appear, the Judge is obliged to proceed to Sentence, and the Person to submit to it. For if the inward Consciousness of Innocence were allow'd in either Judicature to Arrest the Sentence, no one cou'd ever be condemn'd, consequently no Government administer'd, and the Evil is less that a Person really Innocent, tho'

tho' he cannot be proved so, shou'd suffer, than all the Ends of Government shou'd be defeated, must be concluded that he is bound to submit and undergo the Penalty denounced.

It remains to be inquired, *Secondly*, How far he is affected by these Penalties.

It is to be observ'd, That since we here consider the Person only under the Character of a Member of the *Visible Church*, we are concern'd only to enquire how far the Sentence of the Ecclesiastical Censures affects him under that Character; or in other Words, how far their Excommunication cuts him off from his Relation to that Society.

That he who obstinately refuses to submit to the Just Authority of the Church, or is unreclaim'd by the Censures of it, is by Excommunication effectually cut off from that Society, is evident from the Lord's Determination, *If he hear not the Church he shall be an Heathen Man and a Publican*. For in this case He is not only an Offender against the Laws of the Community, but a Rebel against the Government of it, and sets up another Authority in opposition to it, and is in the same Condition with One who voluntarily departs from this Society and renounces the Authority of it, and consequently can no longer be reputed a Subject of it.

But he who for any real or apparent Offence against the Laws of the Church stands Excommunicated by the Censure of it. If he do's not join himself to any Society opposite to this, but quietly submits to the Censure, and still acknowledges the Authority of his proper Governours and Pastors, and desires their Absolution; This Man is not effectually cut off from the Society, but only excluded from present Participation of the Rights and Privileges of it: And the Reasons of this Assertion must appear from what I before observ'd, That He who submits to the Penalties of the Law do's in

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obey it, at least acknowledges himself Subject
the Authority that Enacts and Executes it; and
consequently is not cut off from all Relation to the
ociety to which that Authority belongs. And a-
greeably St. Paul commands us *not to count such a Per-*
son as an Enemy but admonish him as a Brother (a). As
wither'd Member is still a Part of the Body, tho'
under a present Incapacity to partake of the Spirits
and active Influences that used to be derived to it;
Men is He still a Member of the Visible Church, tho'
y to present suspended from the Privileges of it: And
cal the Discipline of the Church when apply'd to such
n Person, is intended principally to *restore and recover*
him: But when applied to an obstinate incorrigible
ffender, who refuses to submit to its Authority
t to puts himself in Rebellion against it; 'tis an intire
aim *reputation*, and not so much design'd to be a Benefit
effe the Offender, as to preserve the other Members
rom Contagion. That the Person *Absolv'd* by the
b Church is restored to its Communion in the same
his oportion as by the Sentence of the Church he is
vs ocluded from it, I may leave as a Conclusion that
ern no Proof.

CHAP. XII.

the Internal Effect of the Censures or Absolution of the Church.

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[WH]O' our Inquiry into the Character of a *Mem-*
ber of Christ's Visible Church, with respect to the
isdiction vested in the Rulers of it, do's not oblige
to consider any other Effect of their Sentence or
olution, than the Exclusion of the Offender from
external Communion and Privileges of that So-
city, or his Re-admittance to them; yet because

(a) 2 *Theff.* ili. 5.

great Part of the Disputes on this Subject of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction have been about the internal Effects of the Censures or Absolution of the Church, will be expected we shou'd consider them with relation to these Effects.

Now when the Governours of the Church extend their Censures to Actions that do not fall within their Cognisance, or mistake in the Application of their Power, and Excommunicate a Person really innocent, or grant Absolution to one who is not truly Penitent, or refuse it to one who truly is, That Internal state of the Man is not at all affected by the Exercise of their Power, I shall look upon as a Conclusion agreed to by all Parties concern'd in this dispute. For 'tis I think universally acknowledged that He who is thus Excommunicated, or to whom Absolution is thus refused, if no other guilt hinder nevertheless an upright Person in the Sight of God and a faithful Member of Christ: And that He who is thus unduly Absolv'd is nevertheless a Sinner.

The Questions then to be resolv'd are, Whether the Absolutions of the Church properly apply'd confer God's Pardon, or are either necessary or effectual Means to obtain it? and whether the Censures of the Church rightly apply'd do retain our inward Guilt, expose us to the eternal Penalties of Sin? I shall treat these without Distinction, because the Censures and Absolutions of the Church, both as to their Extent and Effects, are exactly proportion'd to each other, and whatever is an Answer to one Question, will be found applicable to the other. Now,

The Actions censured by the Church may be consider'd as Sins against God,

I. As They are Offences against those Laws of Christ which require Obedience to the Authority of the Church.

II. As They are Offences against some special Law of Christ concerning Faith or Morality.

I. That He who disobeyes the Rulers of the Church in the just Exercise of their Authority offends against

Law of Christ and is guilty of Sin before him, has hope been already proved, and therefore beside the special Crime for which He is censured, this is distinct Sin, and must be atoned for by a particular Repentance; and since this is not only an Offence against God, but also an Injury to the just Rights of his lawful Superiors, his Repentance cannot be sincere unless he endeavours to reconcile himself to *them*; and consequently he will not be forgiven by God, unless he obtains, or by all due Humiliations endeavours to obtain the Forgiveness and Absolution of the Church, whom he has offended. For if in any *private* Injury it is a necessary Part of our Repentance, and therefore a Condition of God's Forgiveness, to sue for the Pardon of him whom we have offended; no Reason can be given why it should not be equally necessary, in order to obtain God's Absolution from our Trespas against the Rulers of his Church, to apply for, and desire their Absolution. The Absolution therefore of the Church, or a sincere Desire of it, and Application for it, is necessary to obtain from God the Remission of all our Offences against the *Authority of the Church*. And since all *external* and *visible* Violations of God's Laws are Offences against the *Authority of the Church*, whose Laws they are forbid, and by whose Discipline, whenever it is duly executed, they are censured; these Reasons oblige every one who is guilty of *external visible* Violations of God's Laws, to consider himself as a Debtor or Trespasser against the Church, and consequently to desire and apply for her Forgiveness as a Part of his Repentance necessary to obtain the Forgiveness of God. But usually, I conceive the Disputes upon this Question usually turn'd upon another View of it, and the Thing principally inquir'd is not whether it is necessary to obtain the Forgiveness of God for injuries done to the *Rights* and *Authority* of the Church; But whether the Absolution of the Church

is a Means or Condition of our Reconciliation with God for the special Offence committed against him. Or in other Words, Whether the Censure of the Church puts us any more under God's Displeasure than the *special Sin* we have committed and not repented does without her Censure; or the Absolution of the Church from such Sin restores us more to God's Favour, than our sincere Repentance would without her Absolution.

As to the *Censures* of the Church, I before observed, That the Authority of the visible Church is not with respect to the *eternal* Penalties of Sin, waven by declaratory, but not *judicial* or *executive*; and consequently, tho' they may and ought to *declare*, thoughly the Person be really as guilty of those Sins as do which they censure him as he appears to be, yet he is not in a State of Damnation, and that their Sentence upon him here, will be follow'd by a much heavier Infliction in the World to come; yet he is not put in that State by virtue of that Sentence, but by the *Guilt* of his *unrepented Sin*, which would render him obnoxious to Damnation without that Sentence.

So likewise, tho' the *Absolution* of the Church be a full Release and Acknowledgment of Satisfaction for the Injury offered to the Church, and therefore Penitent be obliged to apply for it as a necessary Part of his Repentance for that Injury; and yet, be farther confessed, that the *Prayers* and *Intercessions*, which are joined with the Absolution of the Church, and the *Ordinances* to which it restores us, are a proper Means of Grace and Reconciliation to God; yet it does not appear that the *judicial* Act of the Church's Absolution, does by any *Efficacy* of its own, remit the Sentence of God against the *special Sin* committed: In short, neither, that 'tis a necessary Condition, or it self an *effectual Means* of obtaining God's Pardon for such Sin.

1st, That it is neither when administered or withheld *Clave Errante*, is not disputed: And that

When the Power is rightly exercised, It was not in the Opinion of the Primitive Church a necessary Condition of God's Pardon, appears from the Answer of *Macarius* the Novatian Bishop before *Constantine* in defence of their Tenet; that Apostates, who they supposed had sinned the Sin unto Death, were not to be restored, viz. "That they did not intend this in Prejudice to their Salvation: No, they left them to God, tho' they did not think them more to be reconciled to the Church (a)." For tho' Rules be a Declaration of Hereticks, yet since 'tis waken by them as a Defence of their Opinion from Charge of Heterodoxy, it proves rather more strongly than the Assertion of any one Orthodox Sinners do, that it was the known Doctrine of the Church, that every one who was excluded from Absolution of the Church, was not therefore excluded from the Mercy of God. For they could not be so absurd as to attempt to excuse one Error, by allowing, that it was agreeable to another: And *Grotius* affirms this to have been the Doctrine of the earliest Ages of the Church. *Vetus Christianorum in Idololatriam Homicidium aut A-* *lterum lapsos Dei quidem misericordiae commendabant* of *Satanen ut ad Communionem admitterent* (b). We may therefore conclude, that the Absolution of the Church is not a necessary Condition of God's Pardon, and neither,

Interally, It is an effectual Means of obtaining it. That this not a natural Means needs no Proof; and if it be an instituted Means, that Institution must clearly appear in Scripture. The Places which are pretended to imply this, are *Mat. 18. 19. Whatsoever ye shall loose on Earth, shall be loosed in Heaven*; and *John 20. 23. Whose soever Sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them*. Now supposing the former obtained

(a) *Socrat. Eccl. Hist. i. 10, Sazom. i. 22.* (b) *Grot. Com. In Mat. xviii. 22,*

Passage not to relate to the *Legislature* of the Church as it probably did, but to the *Jurisdiction*; and in the Sense of St. *John*, as explain'd by St. *Matthew* may be express'd thus, *Whose soever Sins ye remit on Earth, they are remitted in Heaven*; it is not pretended that these Words are to be understood absolutely or without this *Limitation*, that the Person be penitent for his Sins; and the Import of them as placed in this View, seems to be fully explained in this Paraphrase; "Whomsoever you absolve from the external Offence he has committed, and from the Injury he has offer'd to that Authority I have committed to you; If his Repentance be as sincere and perfect, as from the outward Signs it appears to you; You are hereby authorised to declare, that he is pardoned by God, and his Sin against him is remitted to Heaven." This Exposition seems to comprehend the full Import of the Words, as restrain'd by the Limitation which all Parties acknowledge necessary, and the Doctrine which results from it is free from Exception; Whereas the other Interpretation which makes the Forgiveness of God to follow as an Effect of the Absolution of the Church, attended with Difficulties to me at least inextricable. For if the Absolution of the Church, which is an external Act, be thus effectual to procure God's pardon; It will come within the Definition of a Sacrament given by our Church: It will be an Outward and visible Sign of an inward and Spiritual Grace ordained by Christ himself, as a Means whereby we receive the same, and a Pledge to assure us thereof. It is not denied that God may make an outward Act and Ministration of Men effectual Means of Grace, pardon, and Regeneration; for such are the Sacraments, instituted Means of Grace, outward Acts to which the Ministration of Men is necessary, and yet by the Appointment of God, effectual Means of Grace. we say, that if the external Act of the Church's Absolution is effectual, in the manner sometimes

ded for, to convey or assure the Pardon and Re-
 mission of God; It is a *Sacramental Act*, and will
 lie within the Definition of a *Sacrament* given by
 the Church; and since our Church acknowledges but *two*
 sacraments, this is a Doctrine which she cannot own.
 That the *Prayers* offer'd to God in behalf of the
 penitent, by the *Ministers* of his Church, will pre-
 sent with a special Efficacy for the Remission of
 Sin against God; and that 'tis the Duty of the
 penitent to desire their *Prayers*, are evident Conclu-
 sions from that Passage of St. James before cited:
 In offering these *Prayers*, the Ministers do not
 act as *Judges*, but as *Intercessors*. And the Obscuri-
 ty that has usually attended Disputes on this Sub-
 ject seems principally to have been occasion'd by
 men's not distinguishing the several Branches of the
 Ministerial Office, which are exercised together with
 the Authority of the Church. The publick Of-
 fices of the Church as *Teachers*, Declare, according
 to the external Signs of Repentance that appear in
 the Offender, that his Sin is either *retained* or *forgi-*
ven by God. As *Priests* and *Intercessors*, they offer
Prayers to God for the Penitent, and to these
 Prayers a special Efficacy is promised: But as *Judges*
 they only inflict, or remit those *external* Penalties
 which attend the Action as an Offence against the
 Laws of the Church.
 Upon the whole, since it appears, by the former
 Argument taken from the Consideration of the In-
 consistency offer'd to the *Rights* and *Authority* of the Church
 in every *external* Transgression of God's Laws, that
 it is a necessary Part of our *Repentance* for every out-
 ward Sin to apply to the Church for her Pardon
 and Reconciliation; this one Argument proves the
 necessity of the Subject to sue for the Church's *Absolu-*
tion and the Importance of it to his Salvation: And
 if the Practice be acknowledg'd necessary, it seems
 very material to dispute upon what Reasons it
 should be confess'd to be so. And as to the Com-
 fort and Satisfaction of the Penitent, he who re-
 ceives

ceives the Absolution of the Church from a great suasion, that 'tis necessary to his Repentance, will give the same spiritual Consolation, and the same confidence towards God from it, as if he believed it effectual to his Pardon; since under either Hypothesis the Hopes of the Penitent from the Absolution of the Church can be assured only by the internal sincerity of his Repentance: The former represents the Absolution of the Church as an effectual Means to convey God's Pardon, if it be accompanied with Repentance: The latter confesses it a necessary Condition of obtaining Pardon as a Part of his Repentance. And so far as the Offender is sincere in the discharge of that Duty, so far and no farther do either Persuasion encourage him to rely on the favour and Reconciliation of God.

I hope nothing that has been offered on this subject will appear to dissuade Men from a due reverence for the Jurisdiction of the Church. Censures of our lawful Superiors ought to be terrible to every good Christian, as Convictions of Offence against an Authority derived from Christ. As a Declaration of our Guides and Pastors watch for our Souls and are the proper Judges of our outward Behaviour, That they see no Signs of true Repentance in us; That they think us in a State of Guilt and Sin against God; and as such exclude us from the most comfortable Participation of Christ's Ordinances: And their Absolution to be sued for with Prayers and Tears, as a necessary Expression of our Repentance, and rewarded with a spiritual Joy as an Evidence of their reconciliation to us, and that in their Judgment Signs of a true penitent Charity appear in us. tho' the *Sacerdotal Absolution* be not it self, or a judicial Act, an effectual Conveyance of God's Pardon to us, or a Remission of any but those civil Penalties inflicted by the Church: Yet the Prayers that accompany it, and the Use of the Ordinances to which it restores us, are Means

great Efficacy with God, for procuring his Forgiveness of the Sin against him, and Remission of the eternal Penalties due to it; and with respect to these Attendants on it, the Absolution it self may in a remote and improper Sense, be said to be a means of conveying to us God's Pardon.

I shall only observe here farther, that these Notions of the Sacerdotal Absolution are agreeable to the Determinations of some of the best Heads among the Schoolmen themselves.

So Alex. ab Hales. *Potestas clavium extendit se ad culpam delendam; sed per modum Deprecantis & Impetrantis absolutionem, non per modum Impertientis (a).* And again --- *Secundum primum modum potest (sacerdos) gratiam impetrare, & ad hoc est idoneus; secundum secundum modum potest Ecclesiæ reconciliare (b).* And in another Place, *Pœna æterna a Deo tantum qui Infinitæ virtutis, quiq; solus culpam delet, remitti potest, & illatenus a sacerdote vel Clavibus. (c).* And so Scotus; *Aperte ostenditur quod Deus ipse Pœnitentem absolvet a debito pœnæ. Non ergo per Sacerdotem, cui confitetur, ab irâ æternâ liberatur, sed per Dominum. And solus ergo Deus hominem interius mundat a peccati macula, a debito æternæ pœnæ solvit (d).* And Bonaventure tho' he expresses himself somewhat differently, in effect he asserts the same Thing: He affirms, indeed, that the Priest releases the Penitent from the Penalties affixed by God to Sin. But when he comes to plain himself he determines, that this Remission cannot extend to any future Pains of Sin, but only to temporal Inflictions of the Church; which, in support of his former Assertion, he makes to be a part of God's Sentence, and the Execution of his wrath against Sin.

From this Mistake indeed, that the visible Rulers of the Church are impowered to execute God's

(a) Alex. ab Hales. Par. 4. Q. 21. Mem. 1. (b) Ibid. Ibid. Q. 21. Memb. 2. (d) Scot. in L. 4. Sentent. Distinct. (c) Bonav. in Lib. 4. Sentent. Distinct. 18.

Laws against Sin, that Opinion seems to have taken its Rise, *that the Censures of the Church put Criminal in a State of Damnation.* For the Penalty of transgressing God's Laws being expressly declared to be Damnation, it appear'd to follow as a necessary Consequence, that if the Rulers of the Church were impower'd to execute God's Laws, they could adjudge the Offender to the Penalty of them, Damnation; but the Penalties inflicted by the Rulers of the Church, are not (as I before observed) inflicted in Execution of God's Laws, but in their own. The Authority to make these Laws, and to inflict these Penalties, they receiv'd from God; but when they inflict these Penalties, they do not execute but obey a Law of God.

As when the Magistrate of a subordinate Corporation in any Civil State executes any *By-Laws* that Corporation on those who transgress it; so the Authority to make such *By-Laws*, and to inflict certain Penalties on those who offend against them, is derived from the Prince or supreme Power in that State; but when he inflicts these Penalties, he does not execute a Law of the Prince, but his own or the Corporation's Law.

And the Rise of that Opinion, *That the Sacrament of Absolution cleanses the inward Guilt, and remits the eternal Penalties of Sin*, is very probably accounted for by Dr. Field (a). He affirms from good Authority that Absolution in the Primitive Church was nothing else but restoring Men under the Discipline of the Church to the Church's Peace again; and that Absolution was not given in those Times when Penance was first perform'd. But in Times of great Execution or Pestilence, or when the Person was in any other imminent Danger of sudden Death, the Priests were permitted to reconcile all who were under the Censures of the Church, upon a Promise that if they lived they should give the Church

(a) Dr. Field of the Church, p. 338. Edit. 3.

satisfaction by open Penance. For in such Circumstances they were consider'd, *tanquam in Articulo mortis*, in which Case an Indulgence was inserted in the greater Part of the Sentences of the Church or immediate Absolution. Hence, as he observes, it came in Time to be an ordinary Custom to give Absolution first, and impose Penance to be perform'd afterwards. Now, because it could not be conceiv'd from what this Absolution freed Men not subject to any Censure of the Church, some began to think, that it freed them from the Stain of Sin, and from the Eternal Punishments due to it.



PART III.

Of the Harmony and Agreement

Between the

Visible and Invisible CHURCH.



CHAP. I.

Of this Agreement in General.

THAT the Idea we form of the Church of Christ when we consider it under the Denomination of *Visible*, or with respect to its external Constitution as an *outward* Society, ought not to include in any thing inconsistent with the Idea we form of

it under the Denomination of *Invisible*, or as *Intelligibly* united with and depending on Christ, is manifestly certain; because these Ideas are supposed to be present to us but one and the same Society, depending on the same Head, and the same Persons are Members both of the one and the other. For if Christ's plain Head be represented, as communicating any Power to his *visible* Church, which are inconsistent with that Supremacy with which he is acknowledged to preside over the *Invisible*, He must appear as dividing his Kingdom against its self; and these two Testaments will express, not only two distinct, but two opposite Societies. And so, if any Duty be required of the Subject under one Character, which is consequently to the Obligations he is under from the other. These Characters are render'd inconsistent; and from He who is a Member of the *Visible* Church, can only also be a Member of the *Invisible*; since no one can discharge the Duties of two inconsistent Relations. But on the contrary, The Scripture hath presented these two Ideas under which we consider this Society, as agreeing in a perfect Harmony with each other. With respect to Christ the Head, as the Influence of his Holy Spirit, He solely and immediately presides over his *Invisible* Church; and we are assured that the same (a) Spirit attends the *Visible* Church, and is derived to the Faithful by the participation of them. By which Intercourse, as a common Bond, the *Visible* and *Invisible* Church are connected to each other, And with respect to the Members of this Society, Christ hath expressly said, That the Initiation into his *Visible* Church, by the external Rite of Baptism; a Participation of the Lord's Supper; and a publick Profession of Christian Faith, are necessary Conditions of internal Union with Him, and our Title to all

(a) 1 Cor. xii. 13. 1 Tim. iv. 16. 2 Tim. i. 6.

privileges of the Gospel. Of the *First* He assures us, That he who believeth and is Baptized shall be saved. Of the *Second*, That (b) Except we eat his Flesh, and drink his Blood, we have no life in us. Of the *Last*, (c) That by the Mouth Confession is made unto Salvation; and it is plain that the *Belief*, which in the Scripture before-mentioned is refer'd to He requires as necessary to *Baptism*, of which He affirms, that He who believeth not shall be damn'd, implies, not only an Inward Assent of the Mind, but also an oral and verbal Profession of Faith; because it is such a Faith as the *Ministers* of the Church, to whom the *Baptism* to be given up-pon this Faith is committed, cou'd be Judges of; and consequently it must be an open and verbal Declaration of Faith. Thus far therefore the Duties required from us as Members of the *Visible Church*, are not only consistent with, but necessary Conditions of our being admitted or continuing Members of the *Invisible*.

Now if we consider the *Members* of the Church in their relative Characters, as distinguished into *Superiors* and *Inferiors*; all the *Powers* which are claim'd by the one, and the *Duties* which are assign'd to the other, as Members of the *Visible Church*, will be found consistent with their Duty to Christ as *Head*, and the Liberties they are intitled to as *Members* of the *Invisible*: But because this has been principally asserted, this is what I think my self more especially concern'd to prove.

Now the same Scriptures which plainly teach us, that as we are internally related and united to Christ, we are to regard Him as our sole *Teacher* and sole *Giver*, &c. with equal clearness affirm, That Christ has ordained his Church to be a *Visible Society*, has placed certain *Officers* in it, with *Authority* of *Doctrine*, *Rule*, &c. and required his *Disciples*, ac-

(a) Mar. xvi. 16. (b) John vi. 53. (c) Rom. x. 10.

cording to their Stations, either to exercise or
 mit to such an *Authority*. We cannot therefore
 but that these Relations, and the Duties which
 from them, are consistent with each other ; Be-
 we are assured, that the Scripture hath not affi-
 us any *Powers*, or injoyn'd us any *Duties* in one
 cept, which it hath absolutely forbidden in another.
 And consequently that we may perform our *Duties*
 good Subjects to Christ, and as internally related to
 and yet submit our selves to those whom He had appointed
 to Rule over us, as Members of his Visible Church,
 since our Submission to these Rulers is required by the
 Command of Christ, we are bound, as the Immediate
 Subjects, to obey this Command : And if we
 approve our selves as acceptable Subjects of his Visible
 Church, to be dutiful Members of his Visible Church,

t In themselves therefore, and according to the
 stitution of Christ, these two Characters and
 Duties founded on them, are as reconcileable to
 another, as it is to obey the King as Supreme
 Magistrates as those who are sent by him, and act by his
 Commission. All the Question is, Whether the
 Powers ordinarily claim'd by the visible Officers of
 Church, do not exceed the Boundaries prescribed
 them by Christ. For if the Subordinate Powers
 an Independency on the Supreme, or pretend
 Authority of his Commission for enjoying a
 which He hath expressly forbidden, These Powers
 become then Inconsistent ; and he who will obey
 one, cannot also obey the other. Or if the
 subordinate Magistrate takes upon him to command
 things which he had no Authority to command,
 prohibit what he hath no Authority to prohibit
 is guilty of Usurpation upon the Liberties of the
 subject. This is what is objected against the visible
 Officers of Christ's Church. It is pretended, that
 the Powers claim'd by them are so extended, as
 inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ, and
 Rights and Liberties of his Disciples.

Now in the preceding Parts of this Discourse

have endeavour'd to shew what are the Powers reserved to himself by Christ, as the *Supreme Invisible Head of his Church*; and what Authority he hath delegated to his *Ministers*, for the Order and OEconomy of his *Visible Church*: And accordingly, what He requires from us, as we are *immediately* subject to Him; and what Obedience we owe to his *Officers and Ministers*, as Members of that *Visible Society* which He hath appointed. In stating the Supremacy of Christ as *Head*, and the Rights or Duties of his Disciples as *Members* of the *Invisible Church*, I have allowed all that hath been asserted by those whose Conclusions I oppose, one Proposition only excepted; Viz. *That whatsoever we do from a full persuasion of Mind is acceptable to Christ*: As to the main Issues of this Inquiry,---The sole and immediate Authority of Christ as *Teacher, Law-giver, &c.* The Equality of all Christians as *Members* of the *Invisible Church, &c.* I will suppose we are pretty well agreed. I then consider'd the Powers vested in the *Members* of the *Visible Church*, which I hope will appear the same that are claim'd to them, by the Doctrine and Constitution of the *Church of England*: And if it can be shewn that these Powers are not inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ; nor the Obedience demanded to them, any Abridgment of the *Rights* and *Privileges* of his Disciples, we may hope to come to some Agreement in this Point also.

Now since I have endeavour'd to prove, that all Authority ascribed to the *visible Rulers* of the Church, is either derived to them by the express Institution of Christ and his Apostles, or evidently implied in the Nature of those Powers which are prohibited in them by that Institution; I might pretend, that in consequence of what has been already said, it must appear, that the Authority asserted in the *visible Rulers* of the Church, cannot be inconsistent with the Authority reserved to himself by Christ, or the Liberties which He hath left his Disciples. All that can be objected in bar to this Inference,

rence, is that the Nature of the Powers vested in Rulers of the Church is mistaken, or that the Scriptures whence we argue are not truly interpreted. It is not I think pretended that these Scriptures are not, in an obvious Construction, capable of the Meaning we assign them; For it is well known that thus they have been understood in all Ages of the Church; but our Interpretation is there objected to, because the Powers we ascribe to Rulers of the Church in consequence of it, are consistent with that Supremacy of Christ, and the Liberties of his Disciples, which we acknowledge to be clearly asserted in other Scriptures. It will therefore be necessary to re-consider the several Places we have alledg'd, but our Interpretation and the Doctrine rais'd from it, will stand firm from Objection, If it can be shewn, that all Authority placed in the visible Officers of the Church is perfectly consistent with the Supremacy of Christ. And that the Submission claim'd to this Authority, very well consist with the Rights and Liberties of Christians. That this may more fully appear, will be of use to place these Powers and Duties in nearer View to each other, and consider particularly whether they are so irreconcilable as has been pretended. And I must desire the Reader to pardon such necessary Repetitions as this Reason will oblige me to.

C H A P. II.

That the Powers assign'd to the Rulers of the Visible Church are consistent with the Supremacy of Christ.

AND First, Let us consider whether the Powers claim'd to the Visible Rulers of Christ's Church are inconsistent with that Authority which He reserv'd to himself.

That Christ did not leave his Disciples in a State of perfect Equality, but appointed some to be Superiors over others, I shall look upon as already proved: And I presume it will not be denied, that whatever Power Christ hath actually delegated to them is, in general, consistent with that Authority which He hath reserv'd to Himself. The Objection therefore must lie against the *Extent* ascribed to their Commission. Now the Powers assign'd Them were,

- I. An Authority to *Teach* and Exhort Men to believe the Truths, and Practise the Duties of the Gospel.
- II. An Authority to minister in the Public Offices and Ordinances of Religion.
- III. An Authority to make *Laws* for the External behaviour of Christians. And,
- IV. To *Punish* Offenders against those Laws.

But in the Exercise of all these Powers, They are limited to *Teach* or *Prescribe* nothing that is contrary to the Doctrines, or the Laws of Christ; To administer no *Ordinances* but what He has Instituted; and to inflict no *Penalties* but Suspension, or Exclusion from the *external Privileges* of the Church.

On the other side the Authority reserv'd to Christ, is the sole Power of prescribing an adequate Rule to the Faith or Practice of his Servants; The sole Power of instituting Ordinances in his Church, The sole Power of obliging the *conscience* and *Internal* obedience of Men by his Laws; And of inflicting the *Spiritual* and *Eternal Penalties* of Sin on the Transgressors of them. And one wou'd think there needs no more, than barely to set these Powers the one by the other, to shew not only the Consistency, but the perfect Agreement and Subserviency of the one to the other. The same Rule, and no other, which Christ hath prescribed to the Faith and Actions of his Disciples, doth the Church claim Authority

rity to Preach and inculcate. The same Ordinances, and no other, that Christ has instituted do the Church claim Authority to administer. While the Laws of Christ have injoynd on the *Conscience*. That and nothing else does the Church require be *Externally* perform'd, as a necessary Duty. As what Christ hath declared He will *Eternally* punish on that are the Governours of the Church allow to shew their Resentment in *Temporary* Infliction. And so far as an Obligation to the *External* performance leads Men to a Sense of their *Internal* Duty, so far do the Laws of the Church further and promote Mens Obedience to the Laws of Christ. Let us consider these Powers more distinctly.

1. That the Commission given by Christ to the Rulers of his Church, to *Teach* and *Instruct* others implies some Authority cannot be denied by any who own Them to be at all distinguish'd from other Christians by their Commission. And since in the Exercise of this *Authority* we acknowledge them constrain'd to Preach no other Doctrines, but those taught by Christ and his Apostles, it is evident to ascribe to them no *Power* but what is consistent with the *Supremacy* of Christ. So far as They exceed their *Commission*, they are confess'd to have no *Authority*. And while They act within the Limits of It, They can no more be said to usurp upon the Authority of Christ, than an Ambassador, who punctually delivers his Message, usurps upon the Authority of the Prince who sent him. What weight there may be in that Objection, form'd against the Authority of this Office, from the Power of *Interpretation* implied in it, since it equally affects the Legislature of the Church, shall be consider'd under that Head.

2. That Christ is our only *Priest*, who can offer up a sufficient Sacrifice, Oblation, and Satisfaction for our Sin to God, the sole *Mediator* between us and his Father, and prevail for Success and Acceptance to our Prayers, we readily own. But this is no

inconsistent with the Acknowledgment of an *External Visible Priesthood*, appointed to minister in his Name in such *external Ordinances*, as He has prescribed to his Church on Earth, to offer up the *Prayers* of his Servants to God in his Name, and in his Name to *Intercede* for them: Because tho' the ultimate Success of our Prayers with God, and the Efficacy of these Ordinances to derive on us the Graces promised in them depends on the Mediation and Intercession of Christ, yet we may reasonably believe and teach, that He will be especially prevail'd on to intercede for this Success to our Prayers when they are offer'd in the manner He has directed, and by the Ministry of these Persons whom He has appointed to offer them; That without any disrespect to Christ, we may in all our Exigences desire their Prayers and Intercessions for us, because He has by his Apostle directed us to *call for these Elders to pray for us*, and promised a special Regard to their Intercessions; and that the Ordinances He has prescribed will more effectually procure us the Graces annex'd to them, when administred by Persons appointed to that Office, tho' 'tis acknowledged that Christ alone can confer these Graces. And I beg leave to observe, That tho' the internal Qualifications of the *Receiver* are more usually insisted on as necessary Conditions of rendring the Ordinances of Religion effectual Means of Grace; yet the Authority of the *Person* who administers them, is not a mere *Nicety* and *Trifle*: For as *King James the First* judiciously determin'd in the *Hampton-Court Conference*, tho' the Call of the Minister be not of the Essence of the *Sacrament*, yet 'tis of the Essence of the *Administration*. And 'tis certain any Person may, with just the same Authority, take upon him to Institute new Sacraments in the Christian Church, and pretend to convey Graces by them, as He can take upon Him to administer those instituted by Christ without a regular Commission to do it. And therefore with respect to the Point before us the *Usurpation on Christ's*

Authority, He only usurps upon the Supremacy of Christ, who assumes a Power of either instituting new Sacraments in his Church, or administering those instituted without being call'd to it according to his Appointment. But He who only administers those which Christ has instituted according to his Prescription, and in Obedience to a regular Commission which He has receiv'd for this Office does not oppose the Authority of Christ but obeys upon

3. In the Legislative Authority ascribed to the Church was included a Power to prescribe such Actions, or such *Modes* or *Circumstances* of Action as are left *Indifferent*, (i. e.) neither commanded nor forbidden by Christ. That this Power belongs to them, I have endeavour'd to prove, from the general Commissions given them to provide for *Decency*, *Order*, and *Edification*, by prescribing such external indifferent Observances, as they shall judge conducive to these Ends. That, in the making of such Rules, they do not contradict any Law of Christ it is plain; because the Things which they prescribe are supposed to be neither commanded nor forbidden by his Law. It must also be confessed, That in judging of the Fitness and Expediency of such Prescriptions to these Ends, They do not usurp upon any Authority which Christ hath reserv'd to himself; because Christ hath not reserv'd this Judgment to Himself, but left it to their Discretion. And since whatever promotes Decency, Order, and Edification, tends also to quicken and diffuse internal Religion thro' the Assembly; This Power, thus applied, is not only consistent with the Authority of Christ, but very much promotes the Influence of it.

Farther it was affirm'd, That whatever external Ordinances or Actions Christ hath positively enjoined on the Observance of his Disciples, to Those and their Governours of the Church have Authority to command a publick Compliance. Now this Power cannot contradict the Authority of Christ; because

As to the external Action, it is supposed to require precisely the same Things which Christ commands. It was also affirm'd, that They had Authority to prescribe a *visible* Obedience to all Christ's Laws concerning either Faith or Morality. But in no instance of their *Legislative* Authority is any Power claim'd to them, which can be charged with any *diminution* of Christ's Authority, or any *Incroachment* upon it. They are not allowed to alter, or reverse any one of his Laws, or withdraw the Obedience of his Subjects from them; and therefore while they act within these Limitations, They cannot *lessen* His Authority: Neither can they *Incrroach* upon it, because it is not pretended that their powers are of the same *Extent*, have the same *Obligation*, or are enforced with the same *Penalties* that his are.

The Subject of Christ's Laws is principally the *external Man*, of whom they do not assume any Cognizance in their Laws; and the Actions which He commands, are principally *Internal*. But the Laws of the Church regard only the *External Conduct*: They do not require the *Inward Belief* of the Mind by Articles of Faith; or the *secret Grace* of the Heart by Moral Duties. These things the Ministers of Christ *Teach* and Exhort, but do not *Command*. But such Actions which They prescribe by their *Laws*, require such *external Performances*, as are the *visible* Expressions, the natural and proper Expressions of such *inward Acts* and Dispositions of the Soul as Christ commands. And these Laws They do not oblige them to have any farther Obligation on the Conscience, than as the Performance directed by them is the proper Sign and Expression of such an inward Disposition of the Heart as Christ requires; and consequently is agreeable and subservient to his Law; and when even the Action is thus qualified, they do not pretend that the *Conscience* is obliged to obey by Their Law, but by Christ's. And,

Lastly;

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Lastly; They do not prescribe these *External* Observances as necessary Conditions of the *Secret* Union of the Soul with Christ; but as Terms of Communion with the *Visible* Church. Neither do they pretend to inflict the *Eternal* Penalties of Sin upon the Breach of their Laws, but only Suspension from the Privileges, or Exclusion from the Society of that *Visible* Church, of which Christ hath ordain'd them Magistrates.

Now in these Powers there appears such a wise Connection, and Subserviency of the *Ministerial* to the *Sovereign* Authority, as we might expect in a Constitution framed by a Divine Law-giver; but not the least Jarring or Interference of the one with the other.

To this it hath been Objected, That the Power claim'd by the *visible* Rulers of the Church, of requiring such publick Professions of Faith, or obliging Men to the open Practice of such Duties, as They think Christ has commanded, supposes an Authority to *interpret* Christ's Laws, and propose such *Interpretation* to the Conscience as his Law; And since whoever has a Power of *interpreting* a Law, and declaring the Conscience obliged to that *Interpretation*, has in effect the Power of making the Law, and obliging the Conscience to his own Law; It follows that the Rulers of the Church, by assuming this Authority, manifestly usurp upon the *Legislative* Authority of Christ.

Now the Principle, from which this Objection argues, we acknowledge to be true; *viz.* That an Absolute Power of *Interpretation* obliging the Conscience, and of Enacting Laws in consequence of it, with the same Obligation, is Equivalent to the *Legislative* Authority of Christ: And whoever claims it, we agree is justly charg'd with usurping upon the Authority of Christ. But that we have asserted no such Power to the Rulers of the Church, we may appeal to any one who observes the Limitations of that Authority ascribed to them. But because this

is an Objection much insisted on; and from which Adversaries of the Church promise themselves the greatest Triumphs both over its Doctrines and its Law, I shall consider it here distinctly, as it affects,

1. The Authority of the *Interpretation*;
2. The Authority of the *Law* framed and enacted upon that Interpretation.

As to the *Interpretation*; That the Rulers of the Church have a *Right* of *Interpreting* Christ's Laws, so far as is necessary to a conscientious Discharge of the Duties of their Station, was before proved, and cannot be denied by those who contend for this as common Right belonging to all Christians. For instance; They are obliged by the Law of Christ; to require a publick Profession of Faith from every person whom they admit into the Church by *Baptism*. In Order to obey this Law with good Conscience, They consult the Scripture; and what it appears to Them Christ has required Men to believe, is a Condition of entering into this Covenant with Him, That they require them to Profess: Now, so far as They interpret thus for their own Direction, it is evident They do not act with any *Authority* at all, but as upon a Level with other Christians, who search the Scriptures for the Rule and Measure of their Duty; and consequently cannot usurp upon the Authority of Christ. When They come to propose this *Interpretation* as the Foundation of a Law which they enact upon it, and a Reason for Mens Submission to that Law; They then indeed exercise *Authority* as *Guides* and *Teachers*, but not yet as *Law-givers*; But such an *Authority* as is perfectly consistent with the *Supremacy* of Christ. For they do not propose this Interpretation as obliging the *Conscience*, any farther than it is the true sense and Meaning of Christ. The *Interpretation*, indeed, tho' mistaken, binds their *own* *Conscience*, and obliges them to prescribe their Law according

to it; because it is to Them the Law of Christ. But they do not propose it as obliging the *Conscience* of other Men, any farther than it is agreeable to the Intention of Christ. And that it is thus agreeable to the Intention of Christ, They do not teach that any one is required to believe in Contradiction to his own, or others *plain Reasons* against it; But only where no such *Reasons* appear, They presume their *Authority* ought to be submitted to: Because with less *Authority* than this, Their *Commission* (as has been said) can signify nothing, nor any way distinguish them from other Men who have no *Commission*. It is plain therefore,

1. That the *Authority* claim'd to the Interpretation of our Superiors is not an *Absolute Authority* obliging the *Conscience*; because it is confest to have no *Authority* over the *Conscience*, any farther than it is agreeable to the Meaning and Intention of Christ.

2. If by *Conscience* we mean a *Rational Conscience*, a Conviction of Duty formed upon *Reason*, it is manifest, Here is no *Authority* exercised over the *Conscience* at all: Because it is submitted to every Man's *Reason* to Judge, whether the Interpretation be agreeable to Christ's Will or not, before he is obliged to receive it: And it is hard to imagine how the *Conscience* can be said to be forced, when no rational Conviction is pretended to be over-ruled. And even in that Case, where we contend that the *Authority* of the Superior ought to be submitted to *viz.* when no good *Reasons* appear against his Interpretation; the Submission is therefore paid to his Opinion, because the Opinion of one commission'd by Christ to Instruct us is, in those Circumstances the best Reason that can be given for our Assent. We are oblig'd in *Conscience* to receive his Interpretation in this case, for the same *Reasons* that in others we may be obliged to reject it; *Viz.* Because we are oblig'd to act according to the best Light we can get into the Import of Christ's Will. Where the Precept is *Plain*, that Sense which to the com-

Common Reason of Mankind appears intended in it is the immediate Rule of our Actions: Where the Precept is of difficult or doubtful Interpretation, the Sentiments of our appointed *Guides* are our proper Rule. But the Obligation on the *Conscience* to be directed by Judgment, is not derived from *Them*, but from the *Law of Christ*, which, in this Case, requires us to submit to their Opinion. And the practical Obedience paid to the Precept, whose sense we receive from their Interpretation, is not paid to them, but to Christ the Author of the Precept.

Christ has commanded us to follow our own Reason, as far as that serves clearly to inform us in his Will, where that doth not determine us, He has appointed *Guides* and *Instructors* to lead and direct us. Our Obligations to follow our own Reason in the one Case, and their *Instructions* in the other, are equally derived from the Law of Christ: And whatsoever, by either of these Ways, we come to know is the Will of Christ, we are obliged in *Conscience* as Christians to perform; not because it is commanded by our Reason or our *Instructors*; but because it is the *Law of Christ*. It is evident, therefore, that notwithstanding the Authority of Interpretation which we have ascribed to the Rulers of the Church, the sole Power of obliging the *Conscience* is reserv'd to Christ; and consequently no part of that Authority reserv'd to himself by Christ is incroach'd upon by It.

II. Then as to the *Legislative* Authority of the Church, the Answer to this Objection may be premised to be already given. For since the *Medium*, by which it attempts to prove the *Legislative* Power claim'd to the Church an Usurpation upon Christ's Authority, is that it implies a Power of Interpretation which is inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ; If the Authority of Christ be no way infringed by the Interpretation, the *Legislative* Power of the Church, or the Power of prescribing External Observances agreeable to that Interpretation,

is entirely unaffected by this Objection: And we are at Liberty to re-assume, that the *Legislative Power* asserted to the Church, is not inconsistent with the *Authority* reserved to himself by Christ.

I can recollect nothing that I have affirm'd of the *Jurisdiction* of the Church, which can with the least Appearance of Reason be thought inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ; unless it be, that whenever the Authority of the Church is duly exercised, if the Offender be really Guilty of the Crimes for which he is censured, and doth not atone for them by Repentance, the Sentence of the Church upon him *Here*, will be follow'd by a much heavier Sentence from Christ in the *World to come*. And accordingly, that he who is *Absolved* from his Offence by the Church, if his Repentance be really as since, as it appears to be, is *Absolved* also by Christ from his Offence against his Law. And this the Rulers of the Church, as faithful Ministers of Christian Religion, are certainly bound to *Teach*; because Christ has expressly declared, that he will thus forgive the *Penitent*, and thus avenge himself on the *impenitent* Sinner. But at the same Time it is confessed, That the Authority of the Ecclesiastical Rulers, as *Judges*, reaches no farther than to punish the Overt-Action, as a Breach of their Law, requiring the External Observance of Christ's Commands: And agreeably their Absolution is given upon the *external* and apparent Signs of Repentance. Now, tho' these *outward* Signs of Guilt or Repentance are not an *infallible Evidence* of the *inward* State of the Man, yet are they *Legal Presumptions* of it, and the only Marks by which a human Judgment can be form'd. And therefore the Rulers of the Church, as *Teachers* of the Gospel, commissioned by Christ to *watch over the Souls* of the Flock, are bound, when these External Signs of Guilt appear, to declare the Man in an *impenitent* State, and obnoxious to the Penalties of Christ's Laws; and where the *External* Signs of Repentance appear, to declare him *absolved* and forgiven.

But it is not pretended, that by any *judicial* Act of their own they can adjudge the Criminal to these *future* Penalties, or absolve him from them: Or that Christ will inflict them in Execution of *their* Sentence, or remit them in Consequence of *their* Absolution: Or that their *Censure* fixes the Man in that State of *inward* Guilt, which they teach will be attended with these Penalties, or that their *Absolution* restores him to a State of *internal* Innocence: But his *inward* Guilt or Innocence they leave solely to be determin'd by Christ; and these Penalties they leave solely to be inflicted or remitted by him, in consequence of *his own* Sentence or Absolution, and not of *Theirs*. And consequently they do not *usurp* upon the proper *Authority* of Christ; to whom it is intirely left to judge of the *internal* Sin or Contrition of the Person, and either to inflict or remit the *future* Punishment.

It is indeed affirmed, and cannot, I think, without Impiety and direct Contradiction to Scripture be denied, that the *Prayers* of the Faithful, and more particularly of those who appointed by Christ to minister in the Offices of Religion, to intercede for his People, and bless in his Name, are a Means of great Efficacy to prevail with God to remit the *eternal* Penalties of Sin, and restore the Penitent to his Grace and Favour. But these *Prayers* (as was observ'd) are not *judicial* Acts, and consequently no Incroachment on the *Jurisdiction* of Christ.

CHAP. III.

That the Powers assign'd to the Rulers, and the Submission requir'd from the Subjects of the Visible Church, are consistent with Christian Liberty.

BUT it is objected farther, that the Authority ascribed to the Rulers of the Church is inconsistent

sistent with that *Liberty*, which Christ has left to all his Disciples: And if this Imputation is just, it must be acknowledg'd conclusive against such Authority.

As to that Branch of their Authority by which they are commission'd to *Minister in the publick Offices of Religion*, since it has been prov'd, that Christ has instituted an Order of Men in his Church, with a special Appointment to attend on this Ministry; This Institution it self excludes all others from this Power, and consequently by the mere Claim of this Authority they cannot usurp upon any Right or Liberty belonging to other Christians. And the only Instances in which they can usurp upon our Liberty in the Exercise of this Authority, are either when they require us to believe certain Ordinances or Administrations to be lawful or necessary, which are not so; Or when they oblige under some Penalties to conform to such Ordinances or Administrations. But in these Instances they act not as *Ministers* but in quite different Characters; in the former as *Teachers*, in the latter as *Law-givers* or *Judges*. If therefore it can be shewn, that the Powers assign'd to them under these Characters are no Abridgment of our Liberty, we may presume that every Branch of their Authority will be acquitted from this Charge. In order to this it will be of use to observe what that *Liberty*, in which Christ has left to all his Disciples. And this, if we examine all the Variety of Cases in which this *Liberty* can be pleaded, will be found fully comprehended in these Exemptions:

1. That no Person has *Authority* to oblige us to *Believe* any *Doctrine*, which Christ has not oblig'd us to *Believe*.
2. That no Person has *Authority* to oblige us to perform any *Action*, which Christ has *forbidden*.
3. That no Person has *Authority* to *impose* on us any *indifferent Action*, which Christ has not *impower'd* him to *impose*.

If then we have ascribed no Authority to the Rulers of the Church, by which they can usurp upon our Liberty in any of these Instances, we are safe from this Objection.

As to the *first* of these Exemptions, which guards against any Inroad of our Superiours as *Princes and Teachers*; I must observe, that the Authority ascribed to them under this Character was restrain'd within such Limits, as leave the Subject the free Exercise of his Reason to judge, whether the Doctrines which they teach are agreeable to those taught by Christ or not. The only Instance in which Submission was claim'd to their *mere* Authority, was when no good Reasons appear against their Assertions: And whoever will pretend that this is inconsistent with his *Liberty*, must not object against the *Extent* assign'd to their Commission, but must deny that they have any Commission at all.

Neither, *Secondly*, is any Authority ascribed to the Rulers of the Church as *Legislators*, by which they can oblige us to any Action forbidden by Christ. This indeed must follow from what was before offer'd to prove the Authority of the Rulers consistent with the Supremacy of Christ. For no Authority is given to the Rulers to prescribe any Thing contrary to what Christ commands, it is plain no Obligation is laid on the Subject to perform any Thing in Obedience to them which Christ forbids: And the same Arguments that prove their Authority of Prescribing what, according to their *Interpretation* of Scripture, is agreeable to Christ's Will, to be consistent with the *Supremacy* of Christ, equally prove, that it is consistent with that *Liberty* which he has left his Disciples. For the Liberty claim'd by this Exemption is founded on, and exactly proportion'd to the reserved Authority of Christ; and is in other Words nothing else but the want of a Prior and Superiour Obligation to the Authority of Christ. But tho' this Authority of Prescribing Laws according to their *Interpretation* of Scrip-

Scripture, has been already consider'd, and I hope pretty clearly Establish'd ; yet because this seems to be the Point of Distress in all the Controversies that have been rais'd concerning Ecclesiastical Power, I am willing to take every Opportunity of enforcing what I have suggested concerning it.

It will I presume be allowed, that there are some Laws of Christ so *plain*, that every Christian, as such is obliged to obey them according to the true Sense intended in them. The Governours of the Church therefore do not abridge our *Christian Liberty*, when they require a Visible and External Compliance with such plain and necessary Laws. Neither are they without a Rule, by which they are warranted to judge what Laws are thus plain and necessary, *viz.* the common Reason and Apprehension of Mankind. For we are assured Christ adapted his Laws to the common Capacities of Man, as a reasonable Being: The common Reason of Mankind, therefore, is a Measure or Standard, by which they are authorized to judge what Laws of Christ are plain and necessary, and in what Sense they are so ; and consequently they do no Injury to any one, when, without regarding any particular Man's Opinion, they require a Visible and External Compliance with such Laws of Christ as to the common Reason of Mankind appear plain and necessary, and in that Sense in which they appear to be so. And as no Strength of Persuasion will excuse any Person to Christ, acting contrary to a Law which he was obliged to understand and obey ; so neither will it excuse him acting contrary to the Law of his Superiors, requiring him *Externally* to obey it in the same Sense. The Rulers of the Church, therefore, do not abridge us of any Part of that *Liberty* Christ has left us, in requiring an External Observance of these *plain* Laws, because in these Instances, they require or forbid the same Actions that are required or forbidden by Christ.

If indeed the Superiors prescribe an Action which Christ has manifestly forbidden, they prescribe with

ut Authority; and the Subject is under no Obligation to perform it. But when the Subject is bound to judge by the same Rule what Christ has forbidden, by which the Superiours are to judge what he has commanded; viz. the common Reason and Apprehensions of Mankind. As the *Superiours* may not prescribe any Action as required by the Law of Christ, which only in their own mere Opinion, and in Contradiction to the common Reason and Apprehensions of Mankind, appears to be so requir'd; so neither may the *Subject* refuse to perform any Action as forbidden by Christ, which only in his own mere Opinion, and in Contradiction to the common Reason and Apprehensions of Mankind appears to be forbidden. In whatever Instance our Opinion contradicts the common Reason and Apprehensions of Mankind, the Action must be esteem'd, at least, *doubtful*, and cannot be presumed to be either plainly commanded or plainly forbidden.

But neither doth the Power ascribed to the Rulers of the Church, of *interpreting* such Laws of Christ as are of difficult or doubtful Interpretation, and imposing an External Observance according to such *interpretation*, imply any Authority of obliging Men to perform what is forbidden them by Christ: Because he cannot be said to be obliged to perform an Action forbidden by Christ, who is only required to perform an Action, concerning which he is not determin'd whether it be commanded or forbidden.

To the *Rulers* it appears plainly commanded by the Law of Christ, and therefore they, by their Office, are obliged to enjoin the External Observance of it. To the *Subject* it doth not appear either plainly commanded or plainly forbidden, and therefore by disobeying his Rulers, he runs an equal Hazard of acting contrary to the Law of Christ, as by obeying them. At the same time he is bound by another plain Law of Christ, to obey his Rulers in all Things lawful; and consequently, by disobeying in such an Instance, he runs the hazard of offending against

against a *plain* Law, for fear he should offend against some *unknown* Law, some Law which, by his *doubting*, he confesses he doth not know whether Christ has injoin'd or not.

3. As to Actions in their Nature *indifferent*, (*i. e.*) neither commanded nor forbidden by Christ; since the Power of prescribing such indifferent Actions whenever they are conducive to *Decency*, *Order*, and *Edification*, is expressly left by Christ to the Rulers of the Church; the Subject is not at Liberty whether he will obey these Prescriptions, so directed, or not; and consequently by being required to obey them he is not deprived of any Liberty left him by Christ. The Action, before it is commanded, he is at Liberty to perform or let alone: But after it is commanded, though the *Action* be, in its Nature, or with Respect to the Law of Christ, indifferent; yet the *Obedience* is not so, but expressly injoin'd by Christ.

Neither is it left to the Subject to determine whether these Actions are *expedient* or conducive to *Decency*, *Order*, &c. or not; but this is left wholly to the Judgment and Discretion of the Rulers. When therefore the Subject refuses to obey such Prescriptions, upon pretence of *Unfitness* or *Inexpediency*, he exceeds the Bounds of that Liberty which belongs to him, and usurps upon the proper Authority of his Superiours.

If the Actions indeed appears to him plainly *Unlawful*, (*i. e.*) forbidden by Christ, tho' it may be in its Nature indifferent, yet he is bound not to perform it. But the Ruler, nevertheless, doth him no Injury in prescribing it, because it appears to him in its Nature *indifferent*, and in its Use *expedient*; and therefore such, as he is not only impower'd, but commanded by Christ to prescribe: And consequently in prescribing it, he only executes a Commission which he has receiv'd from Christ. And by whatever Act of Authority he only performs his own Duty, he cannot usurp upon another's Liberty; because we are assured Christ has not left

any

any Liberties to some of his Subjects, which are inconsistent with those Duties which he has required from others.

But whatever the *Persuasion* of the Subject may be concerning either the Sense of Christ's Laws, or the Nature of the Actions injoin'd, or how much soever the Command of his Rulers may either in Appearance or Reality be contrary to the Law of Christ; yet the *Liberty* of the Subject is perfectly secured to him by that Limitation of his Obedience, which allows him to refuse his *active* Compliance with any Command, which he has Reason to believe inconsistent with his Duty to Christ. If his Objections are supported with good Reasons, or such as appear plainly conclusive to him, Authority is submitted to them, and he is excused from Sin, in not *actively* obeying it. And if he has no good Reasons against it, the Command of a just Authority is certainly it self a good Reason for an *active* Obedience.

If the Power of *Jurisdiction* ascribed to the Rulers, be thought an injurious Abridgment of the Subjects Liberty, in Obedience to which we have obliged him to submit to the *Penalties* of his Refusal, when his Persuasion will not suffer him *actively* to comply with the Command, we need only repeat.

1. That the Submission of the Subject to these Penalties is not forbidden by Christ; and consequently, by obliging him to submit to these Penalties, we do not oblige him to any thing forbidden by Christ.

2. That the Rulers are impower'd by Christ to inflict these Penalties. For if they are impower'd to prescribe such Laws to the external Behaviour of such Christians, as, according to their Interpretation of Scripture, are agreeable to the Laws of Christ, they must also be impower'd to inflict the Penalties of such Laws on those who offend against them. And whatever Penalties the Rulers are impower'd to inflict, the Subject is bound to submit

to ; and consequently, by such Submission, he gives up no Liberty, which belongs to him as a Christian.

Neither can it with Reason be objected, That the *Censures* of the Church, by excluding the Offender from the Ordinances of it, deprive him of any Privilege which he has a Right to. Because he was, at his *Baptism*, admitted to these external Privileges, on certain Conditions; *viz.* a Profession of certain Articles, and a Promise to observe certain Duties. Whenever, therefore, he acts contrary to these Promises and Professions, he forfeits the Advantages to which he was intitled, in virtue of them; and consequently no Injury is done him when, upon such Transgressions, he is excluded from them. The same Reasons also prove, that no Person is injured, when he is suspended or deposed from any Station or Office in the Church, for breaking the Conditions upon which he was admitted to them.

It has been argued, indeed, by a late Author (a) with an affected Ayre of Religious Compassion, That by excluding a Sinner from the Ordinances of the Church, we uncharitably deprive him of those Graces which flow from the Participation of them, and consequently injure him in a Property, in such Circumstances the most valuable to him, the very Means whereby he might be recovered. But this Author, who seems to intend all this only as a grave Ridicule on the Offices of Religion, deserves a serious Reply, I answer,

1st, That the Efficacy of these Means of Grace depends on a proper *Disposition* in the Person to whom they are applied. St. Paul has determined That he who partakes of the Lord's Table unworthily, eats and drinks Damnation to himself (b). Therefore, the Rulers of the Church believe any Person unqualify'd for a due Participation of those

(a) *Rights of the Christian Church*, Chap. 3. (b) 1 Cor. xi. 29.

Myſteries, by forbidding his Approach to them, they do not exclude him from a Means of Grace to Him, but with great Charity reſtrain him from doing himſelf a farther Prejudice, by the additional Guilt of prophaning thoſe Holy Myſteries.

2dly, The Diſcipline of the Church is for this very Reaſon apply'd to Offenders, becauſe it is an effectual Means of Grace to them; the moſt probable Method to convert and recover them, by awakening them to a juſt Senſe of their Danger, and diſpoſing them to ſuch an Humility and Contrition of Soul, as may (a) ſave the Spirit in the Day of the Lord Jeſus. And therefore the Cenſures of the Church are Acts of Compaſſion, as well as Juſtice; and are equally excuſed from Invaſion on the Rights, and Cruelty to the Soul of the Criminal. Upon the whole; Since all the Authority which we aſcribe to the Rulers of the Church, is no more than is derived to them from the *Commiſſion* of Chriſt, it muſt be conſiſtent with the *Liberty* which he has left to the reſt of his Subjects. For in whatever Inſtances he has given another Perſon Power to preſide over us, to direct or command us, in thoſe he has not left us free; and conſequently, whatever *Liberty* they take from us, while they act within the Limits of that *Commiſſion*, can be no Part of that *Liberty* which Chriſt has left us. And if the Complaint be carried farther than this, and the Authority given them by this *Commiſſion* be objected to, as an Injury to *Human Liberty*, the Diſpute is no longer againſt the Perſons who exerciſe this Authority, but againſt Chriſt who gave it. But to allow this Objection would lead us into a Queſtion foreign to the Subject which I am engaged on; which obliges me only to ſhew, That the *Eccleſiaſtical Authority*, with the Limitations under which I

(a) 1 Cor. v. 5.

have asserted it, is no Abridgment of our Christian Liberty.

If in defending the Authority of the Church from This, or the Former Reproach, I have omitted the Consideration of any Objection, which may be thought of Weight in this Controversy, I am inclined to hope it will not be difficult to find an Answer to it, either from the Restrictions under which I stated the several Powers of the Church, in the *preceding* Part of this Discourse, or from what I have added in farther Explication or Support of my Assertions in *this*; and that from the whole it will appear, that nothing has been affirmed of the Powers of some, or the Duties of others, as Members of the *Visible Church*, but what is reconcileable to the *Authority* reserv'd to Christ as *Head*, and the *Liberties* that belong to all Christians as *Members* of the *Invisible*.

CHAP IV.

That the Powers assigned to the Rulers, and the Submission required from the Subjects, are agreeable to those Images under which the Visible Church is represented in Scripture.

THE Visible Church of Christ is represented to us, in Scripture, under several *Emblems* or *Images*, which have been generally referr'd to in this Controversy; and it may, perhaps, be a farther Proof or Illustration of what I have asserted, to observe, in one Instance, which will comprehend all that can be inferred from the rest, That these *Images* represent to us the Frame and OEconomy of the Society, in a manner agreeable to what has been taught concerning it.

Let us then consider it as the *Family* of an absent *Master*, who has left his Will for the general Rule and Direction of all his Servants; by which

will, nevertheless, he has placed some in Stations of Superiority over others, with a particular Designation to certain Offices, and a special Appointment to *Instruct* the Inferiors according to the best of their Understanding, in the true Meaning and Support of his Will; and has also given them *Authority* not only to *Teach*, but *Command* such Performances as appear to them agreeable to his *Will*; and to make such farther *Rules* or *Orders*, as shall from time to time appear conducive to the Peace and good Discipline of the Family; provided they injoin nothing contrary to what he has prescribed: And has, at the same time, vested them with Power to *correct* and *punish* such as visibly offend against the *Laws* ordained by the Master, or such *Orders* as they are empower'd to make, either by *Suspension* from certain Privileges of the Family, or, if they continue obstinate and unreclaimed, by a total *Exclusion* from the Society of it: And in the same Will has commanded all the *Inferior* Servants to submit themselves to their *Superiors*, in the just Exercises of these Powers and Offices, which he has committed to them; not, indeed, to do any thing in Obedience to them, which is apparently contrary to his Will; but to consult them in all Difficulties, and to receive their Direction, and obey their Commands, in all Things not manifestly forbidden by his *Will*. And even where they cannot comply with the Direction, patiently to submit to the *Penalties* of their Refusal.

In this Image of a *Family*, thus constituted, we have an exact Representation of the *Church* of Christ, and of the *Authority* assigned to some, and the *Duties* and Submission required from others of the Members of it. And if in such a Family the *Supremacy* of the Master, and all *Rights* of the Subject, consistent with Peace and good Government, are preserved, notwithstanding the Powers vested in the *superior* Servants of it, It will be difficult to assign any Reason, why the same Powers may not be exercised

exercised by the Governours of the Church, without invading the Authority of Christ, or the just Liberty of any Christian.

It is impossible, indeed, by the wisest Constitution, to prevent all Irregularities in a Society, where the Administration must be placed in the Hands of free, and yet weak and passionate Agents: The Superiors will sometimes *mistake* in the Exercise of their Power, and sometimes, perhaps, designedly *pervert* it. But since the secret Malice and Intention of the Heart can be judged of by none but God, whenever the Administration of the Ruler appears irregular, Charity obliges us to consider it only as *mistaken*.

Let the Case then be supposed, That the Superiors in such a Family mistake their Master's Direction, and either *Teach* or *Command* any thing not agreeable to it: It cannot be said, that they are guilty of a design'd Usurpation upon the Authority of their Master; because they think in their Conscience that they are obeying it; and that what they do is a Duty which their Station requires from them.

The Question is, How the Inferior is to behave himself with respect to such a Command? Now if he perceives, and is persuaded in his Conscience, that the Action required is contrary to the Will of the Master, it is his Duty not to perform it: But if he is not forbid by the *Will* to submit to the Penalties of his Incompliance, he is certainly bound to submit; because he is by the plain Direction of the *Will*, bound to submit to the Authority of these Superiors, as far as he can do it without acting contrary to the *Will*.

An Exemption, indeed, from all Penalties, in such a Case, wou'd in its Effects vacate the whole Constitution of the Family, and put an End to the very Being of it, as a Society. For it must be remembered, that the *Subject* is also passionate and fallible, as well as the *Ruler*; and may either imagine an Action to be contrary to the Will of the

Master

Master which is precisely directed by it, or, from a spirit of Mutiny and Opposition, may pretend a Persuasion of Conscience when he is not really so persuaded. But we will allow him the Favour of the same charitable Supposition that was claimed for the Ruler, and consider him only as *mistaken*. By this mutual Allowance the State of the Case is reduced to this; That the Superior thinks the Action commanded by the *Master*, and the Inferior thinks it forbidden. Here then is the Reason or Opinion of the Inferior opposed to the Reason or Opinion of the Superior: And if one cannot convince the other, which must take place? Shall the Superior act against his Conscience, and omit the Duty of his Station, because the Inferior conceives it not to be his Duty? Whose Conviction is he to be governed by, his own, or his *Inferiors*? If by his own, he must proceed to command the Action, and, upon Refusal of Obedience, to inflict the Penalty, as his Duty appears to require him. If by his *Inferior's*, here is the Conscience of one Man subjected and over-ruled by the Sentiments of another; with this additional Absurdity, that this Power is given to the Inferior over the Superior. He who has a Commission to *Teach* and *Govern*, is to receive his Directions how to execute this Commission from him who is to be *taught* and *governed* by it. The Result, in short, will be this, That there will be no Commission or Superiority at all; but every one will be equal and independent; and consequently, the Family will be dissolved, and the Parts of it have no more Connection with one another, than any other Persons who are no way related. We cannot therefore suppose, that a wise Master would have such a Degree of *Liberty* or Exemption of the Inferiors from the Authority of the Superiors, as would, in its Consequences, destroy the very being of that Society which he intended should subsist till his coming again. Whereas, admit but this Obligation on the Subject to submit to the Penalties

nalties of his Refusal, when he cannot in Conscience perform the Action required, and Peace and Order are provided for; and yet no Violence is offered to the Conscience of any, The Ruler is not obliged to do any thing contrary to his Conscience, nor the Subject any thing contrary to his; and both may be intitled to the Approbation of the Master.

The Parallel between this Image and the Church is so obvious, that I need not detain the Reader with a particular Application of it.

C H A P. V.

That the Idea given of the Visible Church is not inconsistent with the Principles of our Reformation.

BUT I am obliged to take notice of one Objection which has been made to the Doctrine I have asserted, which is, That the Authority placed in the Rulers of the Church, and the Submission required from the Subjects to it, lay the Reformation of this Church under the Charge of a Rebellion against its spiritual Pastors: But the Answer to this I think is very obvious; viz.

That the Reformation of this Church was not in Opposition to any just Authority, but a Vindication of its own Rights from the usurped Tyranny of another Church, and consequently no Rebellion.

Had the Church of Rome received a Commission from Christ to prescribe Laws, and extend its Censures to all other Churches, tho' we might and ought to have refused our Compliance with any Impositions which we were convinced were contrary to the Laws of Christ; yet we could not, without Rebellion against the Commission of Christ, have totally rejected the Authority which He had given that Church over us. But the Case was quite otherwise; they only resumed the just Authority of which they had

rob'd us: And as a Church equally independent on Them, as they on Us, we, by our own proper Power reform'd the Corruptions which they had introduced among us.

If the Objection be farther urged, That our *Reformation* was begun and carried on in opposition to the then Lawful *Pastors* and *Rulers* of this Church, the Assertion will be found contradicted by History; from whence it may be proved that the *Reformation*, now Establish'd among us, and which alone I am concern'd to defend, was begun and derived down to us by the Hands of a proper *Ecclesiastical Authority* (a): And consequently it cannot, from the Principles I have laid down, be charged with *Rebellion* against those whose *Authority* I am obliged to admit.

As for the Methods, by which the *Reformation* was introduced into any other Churches, They are to answer for themselves. Only I desire the Reader to observe, from the few Citations referr'd to in the Margin (b), out of Multitudes which might be

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(a) Vide *Archbishop Laud against Fisher*, p. 100, 101.
Dr. Baſier, *Liberty of the Britannick Church*, pag. 45. Fuller, *Church Hiſt.* pag. 188. 194.

(b) Calvin *Ep. ad Favell.*

Semper hoc in Eccleſiâ valuit, quod veteribus ſynodis fuit ſecretum; ut qui ſubjici communis Diſciplinæ legibus noluit, munere abdicetur.

Idem Ep. ad Proteſt. Angliæ.

Expedit quidem proſpicere deſultoriis Ingeniis quæ ſibi nihil licere volunt. — Ratio autem expedita ad eam Rem non eſt, ſi exter quædam ſumma Doctrinæ ab omnibus recepta, eam inter Prædicandum omnes ſequantur, & ad quam obſervandam omnes Epifcopi & Parochi aſtringantur. And afterwards, in the ſame Epiſtle, --- Cerebroſi Quidam qui ſub Evangelii Nomine ἀλαζίαν inveſtam volunt, ultore gladio coerceri. — *Id. Com. in 1 Cor. 14. 10.*

Non poteſt haberi quod Paulus hic exigat, niſi additis conſtitutionibus, tanquam vinculis, quibus ordo & decorum ſervetur.

Melancthon Loc. Com. Cap. de Polit. Eccles.

— Nec regi nec Coerceri Homines poſſunt, itaque ſciamus

produced, That the most considerable of the Reformers abroad assert the Necessity of an *External Discipline*, and the *Authority* belonging to the *Rulers* of the Church in every Instance of Power which I have ascribed to Them. And it cannot be imagin'd They cou'd be so inconsistent with Themselves, as to assert Principles with which their own *Reformation* cou'd not be reconciled.

From the whole that has been offer'd, I hope, it will appear, that the *Powers* which I have ascribed to the *Rulers* of the Church, are duly subordinate to, and consistent with the *Supremacy* of Christ as Head of it; and that the *Subjection* which I have required from the *Inferiors* to these Powers, as Members of the *Visible Church*, is perfectly consistent with those *Duties* which are injoyn'd them, and those *Liberties* which are reserv'd to them by Christ as Members of the *Invisible*.

amus dissipatis Ordinationibus Ecclesiasticis periclitari etiam Ecclesiam.

Confess. Bohem. C. 8. Sect. 10. p. 12.

Abque Ordinis constitutione & Administratione externa non potest bono esse loco (ecclesia) aut bene cum ipsa agi, sicut nec cum alia, vel minima, communitate.

P A R T



PART IV.

Of the Absurd and Destructive Consequences that follow from affirming any thing of the Church under the Idea of Invisible, which is contrary to its Constitution as a Visible Society.

CHAP. I.

The Reasons of this Inquiry.

FROM the View which has been taken

F of this Subject in the foregoing Reflections, I hope it will appear that the

Church of Christ may be consider'd under the Distinction of *Visible* and *Invisible*, and yet remain a *City at Unity in its self, built upon the Foundation of the Apostles and Prophets; Jesus Christ himself being the chief Corner Stone*: That Christ has actually given those Powers to the Ministers and Officers of his Church, which we have asserted as necessary to its Polity under the *former Idea*, and that these are perfectly consistent with his own Supremacy, and those Rights and Immunities which belong to the Members of his Church consider'd under the

matter.

And whoever reflects with any Attention on this Subject, cannot but observe with what admirable

Wisdom and OEconomy the Divine Author of this Society has adapted every Part of its *Visible* and *External* Constitution, to promote the *Internal* Influence of his own Laws and Authority on the Conscience of his Subjects; and on the other side, how naturally we are led by a just Reverence for the Master to honour and obey the Commission He has given his Servants. And since the only Objections that have been offer'd against the Powers ascribed to the *visible Officers* of the Church have been Suggestions of their Inconsistency with the *Supremacy* of Christ, or the *Rights* and *Liberties* of his Disciples; Having shewn that this Charge is without Foundation, and that the Powers claim'd to the *Visible Church* are consistent with what the Objecters themselves affirm of Christ, or his Members, under the Idea of the *Invisible*, I might now presume my self excused from following this Subject any farther.

But it cannot but be observ'd, That the Persons who have lately revived this Dispute concerning *Ecclesiastical Authority*, have taken a great deal of Pains to load the Powers asserted to the Officers of the Church, with a long Train of the most invidious *Absurdities*, and to expose all who appear in Defence of them to the Jealousy or Aversion of Men, as Abettors of *Spiritual Tyranny* and inclined to *Popery*. Now, tho' I have the Satisfaction to hope that some Answer may be found to every one of these Reproaches in the foregoing Pages; yet because a considerable Part will be always found among Mankind more capable of Influence from Addresses to their Passions, than from Reasoning and Argument; and a much greater, who, without entering into the true State and Merits of a Question are determined against that Side which is charg'd with the most odious Consequences, 'tis to be fear'd, that many may receive such Impressions from these Declamations deliver'd under the insinuating Disguise of a Zeal for Publick Liberties, as may prejudice them against all that can be offer'd on the other Side.

may therefore be farther necessary, in order to procure an impartial Hearing, To shew that the Principles and Doctrines asserted by the Authors of these Reproaches are attended with *Absurdities*, at least equal to those which they impute to their Adversaries.

It is indeed a general, and perhaps a just Complaint, that in Controversies each Side is apt to charge the other with *Absurdities* which they disown; and for which therefore they ought not to be accountable. If They, who in the present Dispute have defended the visible Oeconomy of the Church, have committed any Offence of this kind, their Adversaries have very liberally repaid it. But I assure myself this Difference will be observ'd between them, that the *Absurdities* charged on the former are such, as few (I believe none) have been actually led into by any Doctrine they have taught in assertion of their Principles. But 'tis notorious, that the Principles and Doctrines advanced by the latter are daily understood, and publicly defended, as unanswerable Proofs of those very *Absurdities* which are charged upon them: And therefore, tho' we shou'd suppose the Intention of the Authors on both Sides equally innocent; yet the danger we are persuaded to fear from the one, cannot with reason be so much apprehended as that we actually feel from the Other.

The Errors indeed of either Extreme equally exceed that wise Temperament and Subordination in which the *Supremacy of Christ* and the *Authority of his Ministers* are adjusted to each other, and are equally destructive of Christian Religion. Nay, we are farther ready to own, that whoever ascribes an exorbitant Power to the *visible* Officers of the Church, who teaches that their Determinations are the *ultimate* Rule of Mens Faith and Actions, that they have an *absolute* Power of withholding or denying the Graces of the Gospel, &c. strikes at the very foundations of Christianity. These are Acts of incom-

incommunicable Supremacy, and the Reverence and Allegiance of Men will terminate in those Persons in whom these Powers are placed, and consequently Christ will be left only a Name in his Church without Power or Authority. These Consequences we acknowledge, and these Doctrines we detest; and whenever they have appear'd among us, neither the Governours, nor the Members of *This Church* have wanted Vigilance to guard against them, or Zeal to oppose them. But with respect to the present Controversy, since we have no just Reason to believe, that the Principles asserted by those who defend the *Ecclesiastical Authority* have led, or can lead any one into these *Absurdities*; And the destructive Consequences charg'd on the Doctrines of those who appear against them, are not only actually infer'd from them, but contended for with warmth, applauded and encouraged; Prudence and Duty will oblige us first to guard against these latter Adversaries, and not suffer our selves to be amused with the Pursuit of an imaginary Enemy, while a real and present Danger is entering in at our Doors.

C H A P. II.

Of the Absurdities that follow from denying the Church to be a Visible Society.

THE general *Absurdity* with which I have charged that levelling Scheme of Religion, which denies the Officers of the Church those *Ministerial Powers* which I have ascribed to them is, That upon these Principles 'tis impossible the Church of Christ can subsist a *visible Society*.

That this is a necessary Consequence from the Principles, is evident, because a *visible Society*, is the very Notion of it, is a Number of Persons, whose External Behaviour is govern'd by the same System of stated Laws: Now *Laws* for external Behaviour

without

without external *Penalties* affix'd to the Breach of them, and *Penalties* without some Persons authorized to inflict them, are useless and ineffectual Provisions for that Order and Union which is the very Essence of every Society. If, therefore, Christ left all his Disciples in a State of perfect Equality and independence on one another, if none is distinguished by any *Commission* or *Authority* from another, the Church of Christ must, upon these Principles, be a Number of loose inconnected Persons, without the least Appearance of being form'd into a *visible Society*. If it be thought no Absurdity to affirm, that the Church of Christ is not a *visible Society*, it might be sufficient to shew, that this Assertion is contradicted by the clearest Proofs from Scripture and Antiquity, which it appears, that the Church of Christ was first instituted, and in all succeeding Ages govern'd as a *visible Society*, some of which have been offer'd to the Reader in the preceeding Reflections. But I shou'd here only observe the *Inconveniences* that must follow from this Position. And,

1. If all Christians are *equal* and undistinguish'd, any *Commission*, from one another, as they must if the Church is not a *visible Society*; Then the *Ordinaments* appointed by Christ cannot be *administer'd*, nor the *Word* preach'd among them; for who shall officiate in these Ordinances?

If it be said, that *all the Lord's People are Holy*, all equally *Priests*, and may officiate in these Instances one another: It may be sufficient, I think, to observe that, among all the wild Schemes of Religion advanced in these latter Ages, and all the Experiments that have been made to Divide and Dissipate the Church of Christ, tho' this has been offer'd in Theory, yet this alone cou'd never yet be reduced to Practice: And therefore they who contrived the Scheme of the *Quakers*, which comes the nearest to this Scheme, found themselves obliged to reject the *Sacrament* as useless and unnecessary, from a Conviction that it was impossible to retain these Ordinances without

without selecting some Persons from others to officiate in them. But even these Enthusiasts themselves are manifestly form'd into a *visible Society*, tho' of their own devising, and without any Affinity to the Church instituted by Christ; and, without such *Combination*, They had long since disappear'd and come to nothing.

It has been farther offer'd by some, That any Number of Christians may agree together, and choose one or more Persons to *Expound the Scriptures*, *Baptize*, &c. But I must observe, that this destroys the Supposition contended for: For the Authors of this Scheme agree with us so far, that the Church is a *visible Society*, and that *visible Officers* are necessary for the Administration of Religion in it; only in this we differ, That we affirm that this Society was at first Instituted and the Officers of it appointed by Christ and his Apostles; and that this Authority was derived down by a regular *Ordination* to their Successors. They on the contrary affirm, That Christ left it to the whole Multitude of his Subjects to form themselves into a *visible Society*, and choose Officers for the Administration of it, and that no other *Ordination* is necessary to these Offices but the choice of the People. Now it might easily be shew'd that this Hypothesis is not only contrary to the plain Evidence of Fact, but attended with the greatest *Absurdities*, and inconsistent with the Wisdom and Goodness of Christ, the Founder of this Society. But what I am here principally concern'd to observe is, That this Scheme of Christianity equally supposes the Church to be a *visible Society* with the former, and that not only when actually constituted under Officers so chosen, but as soon as ever the Members of it agree together, either to choose such Officers, or observe any common Rule, They act as a *Body*, and become a *visible Society*. And therefore,

2. Unless we suppose the Church to be a *visible Society*, 'tis impossible that any Number of Christians

Men shou'd assemble together in a Congregation for the *Worship of God*; for this cannot be done without agreeing upon some *Rules* to be observ'd in it. And the first Moment Men consent to act by the same *social Laws*, they become a *visible Society*. And if no publick Offices of Religion can be administer'd, and no Congregation assembled for Divine Worship, unless we admit the Church to be a *visible Society*; I may be allow'd without enlarging farther in the Proof of it, to Infer a

3d Conclusion; *viz.* That supposing the Church to be no *visible Society*, the very Profession of Christianity must soon be extinguish'd.

It cannot but be observ'd, that all the Sects and Denominations of Religion, whose Names have been ever heard of in the World, have appear'd under the Form of *visible Societies*; and if any particular Enthusiasts have pursued any Chimerical Scheme of an invisible Church, their Project has perish'd with them: And if Christ had left his Church without any Obligation to external Union, as a *visible Society*, his Religion had had the same Fate, and been long since forgotten.

It has been pretended that the *Laws of Charity and Benevolence*, are sufficient Provisions for all the Union that Christ ever intended among his Disciples: But These unite us only as *Men*, and not as *Christians*: These Duties are indeed prescribed to us by the Gospel with greater Accuracy and Refinement than by any other Institution; but still they are but a more correct Edition of the common Rules of *Humanity*: Something more is required to Unite and Distinguish us as *Christians*, *viz.* Such a Profession of *Faith*, a Participation in such *Ordinances*, and the Observation of those *Laws* which embody us as a *visible Society*, and without these I resume that the Church of Christ will quickly become *Invisible* in a Sense that will imply its utter Destruction.

It is evident, that all the Designs which have been form'd against Christianity, since its first Instituti-

on, have endeavour'd its Subversion as a *visible Society*; And that the present Enemies of the Gospel among us pursue the same Maxims, appears from the Applause and Triumph with which they receive all Notions, which tend to dissolve the *External Polity* of the Church, and withdraw Mens respect from those *Offices* and *Administrations*, without which it cannot subsist. They are contented that the Duties which flow from our *internal* Relation to Christ, and belong to us as Members of his *Invisible Church*, shou'd be press'd and recommended, provided the Submission we owe to those *whom He has appointed to Rule over us*, be left out of the Catalogue, and all those Laws, Duties, and Offices, which incorporate and unite us as a *visible Society*, be exposed as *Priestcraft* and *Imposture*: Because They see plainly that these Principles will so effectually assist them in subverting the Church as a *visible Society*, that not even a single Congregation can be form'd upon them: And they are very well satisfied, that if They can once dissolve those Ties which unite us together as a *visible Church*, our *Invisible Church* will give them no Trouble, but expire of it self.

It deserves our Observation, That tho' these Principles were very much preach'd and inculcated in the late Times of Confusion, and proved of excellent Use for perfecting the *Root and Branch-work* then in Hand; yet when this was accomplish'd, it was soon found, that the same Tools which had been so successively employ'd in pulling down the *Establish'd Religion*, wou'd not serve to build up any thing else in the Place of it: And accordingly all the various Schemes of Religion which were then offer'd to the World, however different in other respects; yet agreed All in proposing some Form of a *visible Society*. Among Others, indeed, we have a Project of a Church which the Author (a) pretends to form upon these Principles. He lays down for his Foundation, (b) *That the Church is not an Outward*

(a) *Dell's Way of Peace and Unity, Printed 1649.* (b) *Pag. 6.*

or visible Society, but a Spiritual and invisible Fellowship wholly hid from carnal Eyes, not govern'd by Outward and visible Officers, according to outward visible Forms and Orders--- That Christ, and the Holy Spirit, are the only Officers in it (a), That there is no Distinction of Clergy and Laity, (b) but all are Priests alike, have Power alike, &c. But when He comes to tell us, how Religion is to be exercised and administer'd in this Church, He is forced to allow it Power to gather it self together to appoint Officers to Judge all Doctrines (c), and in short describes as very a visible Society, with Officers, Legislative Authority, and Jurisdiction, as any of those which He had before opposed and reviled as Churches of Men and of Antichrist, with this only Difference, that whereas They were either Monarchical, Aristocratical, or mix'd of both, His is form'd upon the Model of a Democracy.

From what has been observ'd it appears, that the Practice and Judgment of all Ages, past and present, and of all Men, Friends, and Enemies concur in affirming this Proposition, That the Profession and Exercise of Christian Religion cannot be preserv'd, nor the Church of Christ subsist, unless we allow It to act as a visible Society. And if this be acknowledg'd a true Proposition, It necessarily follows, That all Doctrines which tend to subvert the Church as a visible Society equally tend to extirpate Christianity from the Earth. And since the Church of Christ cannot subsist as a Visible Society, without some Persons distinguish'd by such Powers and Offices, as are necessary for the Administration of its Polity; Whoever teaches that no Christian has these Powers, or is distinguish'd by any Office or Commission from another, advances a Doctrine, which if it were universally receiv'd wou'd abolish the Christian Religion.

(a) P. 11. (b) P. 24. (c) P. 55, 56, & seq.

C H A P. III.

Of the Advantage given to Popery by these Principles.

AS a sufficient Ballance for these *Absurdities*, it is objected against the Principles and Doctrines of those who assert the external Policy of the Church, That they necessarily lead us to *Popery*. It may therefore be worth our while to consider in a few Pages which Side, in the Conduct of this Dispute, have given the greatest Advantages to that Religion. I assure my self it will appear from a Comparison, that the Powers, which either the preceding Discourse, or, so far as I know, any other Author of this Church who has engaged in this Controversy, ascribe to the *visible* Officers of the Christian Church, are no other than the *Church of England* claims to her Ministers; and consequently this Charge is in Effect laid against the Doctrines and Constitution of *this Church*, and can be look'd on as nothing else, but a Revival of the old Clamours against *Popery* and *Prelacy*.

It might indeed have been hoped, that *this Church* shou'd for one Age at least have been secure from this Calumny, and that none who remember'd with how resolute a Zeal she opposed *Popery* in a late Reign shou'd suspect Her of any Inclination to return to that Communion. But because this is a Slander under which she has often labour'd, and by which she has been once destroy'd, it more particularly concerns us to defend her Doctrines or Discipline from this Imputation.

In order to this, I beg leave to observe, that *Popery* is a Word of very ambiguous and uncertain Application: If we look with Attention into that confused Multitude who join in this Out-cry against us, we shall find that the Mutiny is led on by a Set of *Deists*, *Arians*, *Socinians* and other *Hereticks*; and the Rear of it is brought up by a Rabble of *Sectaries*; and, I think, I need not trouble my self

th proving, that by *Popery* the Former of these
 an *Christianity*, and the Latter the *Church of Eng-*
 d; and with these many honest and good Chri-
 ans are prevail'd on to joyn, deceiv'd by an Equi-
 cal Word, who by *Popery* mean the same thing
 at we do, the Tyranny and Corruptions of the
 urch of *Rome*. Now we readily acknowledge,
 at after the Way which the two former of these
 ll *Popery*, so worship we the God of our Fathers,
 d his Son Jesus Christ. And the *Last*, we hope,
 ll be perswaded to separate themselves from the
 ounsels of these wicked Men, who by suggesting
 ars of *Popery*, where no such Fear is, wou'd drive
 em into Conclusions destructive of this Protestant
 urch, and of Christianity it self. To rescue
 em from this Delusion I desire them to recollect.
First, That *Popery* has never been so unanswer-
 ly baffled as by the *Clergy* of this Church, ~~who~~
 ho have not found themselves obliged by their De-
 nce of it, to depart from any of those Doctrines,
 hich are now represented as favouring their Ad-
 rsaries (a).

Secondly, That all the Powers we claim to the
 inisters of the Church are clearly proved to have
 en deliver'd down to them by Christ and his
 postles, who we presume will not be suspected of
 inclinations to *Popery*. But,

Thirdly, I must especially observe, That this very
 charge of *promoting Popery*, may with much greater
 justice be return'd on the Authors of it, than it
 n be imputed to those on whom they labour to
 t it. We cannot give *Popery* a greater Advantage
 an by reckoning any of the Primitive Truths of
 hristianity among the Corruptions of that Church:

Hoc Ithacus velit & magno mercentur Atridæ.

or these Articles being capable of clear and in-
 ontestable Proofs, 'tis easy for the *Missionaries* of

(a) *Vid.* The two Answers to the Bishop of *Meaux's* Expo-
 sition of the Doctrine of the Catholick Church, Sect. 20.
 both Printed in 1686.

that Religion, by shewing how much it is injured in these Imputations to persuade Men, that they are equally abused in all other: And that all the Doctrines objected to, will, upon Examination, be found as well supported as these.

And so again, when 'tis declared, that the *Reformation cannot be defended* but upon such Principles as are apparently destructive of all Order and Polity in the Church of Christ, since it may be proved to any reasonable Man, that an External Order and Polity were instituted in the Church by Christ and his Apostles, and that without them it could not subsist; This Conclusion must appear unavoidable to him, that the *Reformation cannot be defended* but upon such Principles as contradict an Institution of Christ and his Apostles, and are in their Consequences subversive of the Christian Religion; and what his next Inference must be, need not be suggested.

It certainly deserves a serious Consideration from every good Protestant, that our Enemies of the Church of Rome have labour'd for the Proof of no Point with more Application than that which is here in effect granted them, *viz.* That the Principles upon which the *Reformation* was founded, are inconsistent with all Order, Discipline, and OEconomy in the *Visible Church*. Whoever looks into the *Christian Moderator* (a), *Fiat Lux* (b), *Pax vobis*, the *Protestant's Plea for a Socinian* (c), and many other Authors of the *Romish Church* in our own Language, will presently see that the sole Aim and Drift of those Books is to expose the *Reformation* as form'd upon these Positions as its Principles,---*That no Christian has Authority to be Ruler or Guide to another in Matters of Religion*---*That every one has a Right to interpret Scripture as He pleases, to believe what He pleases, and to worship God in what way or manner He pleases*---An

(a) Printed Ann. 1652. (b) Printed Ann. 1662. (c) Printed Ann. 1686.

on this *Supposition* they proceed to shew, That no
 herefy can be convinced, no Order, no Ministry,
 Discipline, no Form or Appearance of a *Visible*
 Society be preserv'd in the Church upon the Prin-
 ciples of the *Reformation*. And if the *Supposition* be
 allowed, I am afraid it will be difficult to avoid the
 consequences they deduce from it. And therefore
 those worthy Persons, who have undertaken to an-
 swer any of these insidious Treatises deny the *Suppo-*
 sition, and prove contrary to it ; That the Principles
 of the *Reformation* acknowledge an *Authority* of Rule,
 Doctrine, and Jurisdiction in some Christians over
 others ; That they do not allow every one to *Inter-*
ship God as he pleases. That the Scripture is a
 Rule in all Things necessary, which every one
 is obliged to understand in its *plain* Sense. That in
 difficult and doubtful Cases, the Determinations
 of our appointed Guides are a *Rule* which we are
 bound to receive, and act by, and that whoever
 professes or acts contrary to plain Scripture, in one
 Point, or the Direction of his proper Guides in the
 same, is justly punishable by the *Censures* and *Autho-*
 rity of the Church.

But with what Triumph will their Adversaries
 reply to these Answers, and appeal in proof
 of their *Supposition* to the Concessions of those, who
 profess themselves the greatest Champions of the
Protestant Cause ? How will they insult us with an
 answer *ere tuo*, when they can produce not a few En-
 vailed Testaments, but the *Reverend* and *Right Reverend* of our
 Church declaring in Terms, that These are in
 accordance with the *Principles* of the *Reformation* ; and that it
 cannot be defended upon any other ? One would
 imagine these Persons must prevaricate in the Cause
 they pretend to appear for, That the Hand of the
 Devil was with them, and that they only pursued
 the Design of the Authors above-mentioned. For I
 think 'tis impossible to serve the Interests of the
 Church of Rome more effectually, than by represen-
 ting

ting the *Reformation* as founded on such Principles the *Rights of the Church*, and other late Authors, w seem to Copy after the Sentiments of that Bo have asserted. And whoever is convinced, th the *Reformation* cannot be defended but upon su Principles as These, will easily be prevail'd on make this Inference, That Salvation can only had in the Church of *Rome*.

I do not know whether it may be thought Objection against these Doctrines, that they E pose the Church of *England* to the Malice and Sc of every petulant *Sectary*; That they throw do all her Inclosures, trample her Articles, Ord and Discipline under Foot, and leave her na and defenceless, without Authority to Correct, even Rebuke her Enemies. But it cannot but ra the concern of her true Sons to see Those who of her Bread, and are nourished in her Bosom, up the same Weapons against her, by which all Adversaries labour her Destruction, and by whi as I observed, they once accomplish'd it. He m be a Stranger to the History of *Forty One*, who not observ'd, that the Church of *England* was destroyed by opposing any stated Scheme of Rel on against it, but by general Declamations aga the Tyranny of *Impositions*, and by Pretences restoring Christ to his *Kingdom*, and his Subjects their *Liberty*; in short, by the very same licent Principles, almost word for word that are now e tended for.

The *Presbyterians*, indeed, tho' they join'd at in this common Cry of the *Enthusiasts* of t times, which They saw was of such excellent in pulling down and demolishing, that not could stand before it, yet had a farther view, presumed They should be able to serve themse out of the Effects of it, and establish their own ject of Religion upon the Ruins. But alas! T found themselves miserably deceived in the Ev For the same Engines which they made use o

battering down the Church, were immediately turned against them; and tho' they struggled hard against the Stream, and preached loudly for the Necessity of Church Discipline, yet they were forced to submit, and were carried down by the same Torrent of Anarchy which had swept away the Episcopal Church before; while the *Papists* stood by and laugh'd at the Confusion, telling us, that these were the necessary and unavoidable Fruits of the Principles of the *Reformation*, press'd home to their Consequences (a). That these were the Doctrines by which we supplanted them, and which would Supplant and Overturn every Church that should pretend to Act as a *Visible Society* to the End of the World. But blessed be God, we are able to defend our *Reformation* upon better Principles than these, such as are consistent with that Order and Polity which Christ instituted in his Church; and such will equally preserve it from the *Tyranny* of their *Surpations* on the one hand, and the Confusion of *Anatrick Anarchy* on the other.

And in the Bowels of our Lord Jesus Christ, let me treat those Authors who have put the Issue of the Protestant Cause upon such Principles, as are destructive of all Order and Discipline in the Church of Christ, to consider what Advantages they give to the Enemies of the *Reformation*, of the Church of England, and of our common Christianity.

The *Papists*, we may reasonably fear, will be the greatest Gainers from the Confusion which this scheme tends to introduce. For the Perplexity and Distress which is brought upon the Mind by these Principles, arises from their apparent Inconsistency with the being of the Church as a *visible Society*. Now, whoever is convinced, that the Church of Christ is a *visible Society*, and at the same time believes what these Authors so confidently affirm, that

(a) *Fiat Lux*, p. 188, 189, 191, 255. R. T. Answer to Boughen's Account of the Church Catholic, p. 110.

the Reformation cannot be defended but upon these Principles, will want very little Persuasion to conclude that this Reform'd Church cannot be the true Church of Christ. All the Adversaries indeed of our Church concur in advancing this Scheme, which in its immediate Consequences tends to dissolve its Union and destroy its external Constitution, and each have their several Views of Advantage from the Success of it. For if once the Sheep can be deprived of their Shepherds; or which is all one, the Shepherd can be deprived of all Authority over them; every Sect has its Prospect of gathering up the dispersed and scatter'd Flock, and uniting them to themselves, whilst the common Enemies of Christianity hope that the same Arguments will, with equal Success, be applied to one after another, and in the End subvert them All. In few words; He, who by these Doctrines is convinced that the Church of Christ is not a *Visible* Society, will probably in a little time fall to the *Infidels* share, and He who concludes no farther from them than that the Reform'd Church cannot subsist as a *Visible* Society, will naturally fall a Prey to the *Papists*. And since it may be presumed, that the greater Part of those who by these Doctrines may unsettle in their Religion, may be unwilling totally to depart from Christianity, the *Latter* have the fairest Prospect of being served by them.

That they hope for uncommon Advantages from the Distractions to which these Doctrines lead, appears from their lately Reprinting *Fiat Lux*, and other Treatises, whose whole Drift is to expose the Reformation, as founded on these very Doctrines, as its Principles; and I am assured, that Instance may be produced of Persons who merely from reading some late celebrated Defences of the Reformation upon these Principles, have immediately, and without any Application from the Missionaries at Rome, come out of their Cloisters profess *Papists*.

It may perhaps be said, and I hope truly, that

These Authors did not intend that any of these Inferences should be made from their Doctrines; That they assert of the *Equality of all Christians*, &c. they meant only of the *Invisible Church*; in which application we acknowledge it to be true. Let this be granted; yet 'tis evident, that this Limitation of their Doctrines does not appear to their Readers, both Friends and Adversaries understood them otherwise, and believe it to be expressly taught in their Writings, that the Church of Christ is not a *Visible Society*; and that the Powers ordinarily assign'd to the Ministers of the Church, are *Priesthood and Usurpation*. Let these Authors but fairly and explicitly declare themselves to agree with us in these Points, and we have no farther any Concern to controvert with them; Let them but renounce those Consequences, which the Weakness of Some, and the Malice of Others, has drawn from their Assertions, and assure us, that They themselves believe in those Principles by which the Visible Society of Christ's Church subsists, and we shall no longer apprehend any Danger from their Writings: But when nothing of this is done; when They are not fully understood in a Sense, from which Conclusions are inferr'd destructive of Christianity, we think ourselves equally obliged to oppose these Conclusions, and prevent the Mischiefs with which They threaten us, whether these Authors intended them or not.

In the preceding Discourse, I have endeavour'd to shew, that without any Inconsistency we may affirm of Christians, That as *Members of the Invisible Church*, They are immediately and only Subject to Christ: and that as *Members of the visible*, They are Subject to their Officers whom Christ has appointed for the external Government of his Church. And if the Authors above-mention'd did not design to represent these two Characters as inconsistent with each other, I may hope to receive their Thanks for restraining their Doctrines within such Limitations as leave them with-

without Objection: But if they have really intend-
ed by general and unrestrain'd Assertions concern-
ing the Rights or Duties of Christians to cast a Mist
before the Eyes of Men, and lead them into Con-
clusions destructive of the external Constitution of
the Church; I hope what has been here suggested,
will in some measure lay open the *Fallacy*, and pre-
vent Mens being farther imposed on by it.

I am sensible, that this Discourse cannot presume
to call it self a *compleat Account* of the Church of
Christ, as distinguish'd by these two Ideas of *visible*
and *Invisible*, a Subject of such Extent and Importance,
that any one Man's Life would be very fully and use-
fully employ'd in the Consideration of it. But my
Design oblig'd me to consider it only so far as appear'd
necessary to infer this Conclusion, That what is af-
firm'd of the Church under *One* Idea, is not irrecon-
cileable with what is affirm'd of it under the *Other*.

That a great Part of the Dangers and Distracti-
ons, which have either befallen or threaten'd *this*
Church for some Ages past, and which particularly
alarm our Apprehensions at present, may be ascrib-
ed principally to the Confusion of these two *Ideas*,
will appear to any one who will trace the several
Attempts that have been made upon our Peace and
Constitution back to their Principles. The judicious
Mr. Hooker saw plainly, how dangerously this *Stum-
bling-Block* lay in the Way of Mens Inquiries into the
Nature and Constitution of the Church. But many
other even among the Ornaments and Defenders of
our Church, tho' they had the good Fortune to pass
by it, yet seem not to have perceiv'd it. None,
however, have apply'd themselves either to remove
or caution Men of the Danger; it has still lain in
the Way, and Multitudes have fallen upon it.

If any thing that has been suggested in this Dis-
course may place so much Light upon this *Rock of*
Offence, that for the future it may more easily be a-
voided, or may assist any other Hand more equal
to the Work in wholly removing it, I shall esteem
my self to have been happily employ'd. *F I N I S.*